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SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT
1988-1989

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

south carolina
department of corrections

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PARKER EVATT, Commissioner

August 30, 1989

The Honorable Carroll A. Campbell
Governor of South Carolina
State House
Post Office Box 11369
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Campbell:

I am pleased to submit the Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections for the period July 1, 1988 , to June 30, 1989.

As I begin my third year as Commissioner, it is a privilege to report to you that the level of professionalism at the Department of Corrections is outstanding, and the morale among the workforce is high. This Annual Report reflects the dedicated and conscientious effort made on behalf of the people of South Carolina by the 5,500 employees of the Department of Corrections during the past fiscal year. The Department, within the resources provided, successfully met the challenge to accommodate an ever increasing prison population and comply with statutory and judicial standards for a modern prison system. I am confident that, in the year ahead, both the employees and the leadership of the Department will be equal to these continuing tasks and the new challenges which face us.

The Annual Report contains information on the Department's statutory authority, history, correctional institutions, personnel, programs, and the inmate population (including extensive statistical data.) We hope the Report will be informative and useful to you, to Members of the General Assembly, and to others who require information about South Carolina's prison operations.

Very truly yours,

Parker Evatt

Encl: SCDC Annual Report, FY '88-89

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
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GOETZ B. EATON, Secretary, Anderson, S.C.
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CHARLES C. MOORE, Member, Spartanburg, S.C.
ADRIENE WRIGHT, Member, Goose Creek, S.C.
GOV. CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR., Member Ex-Officio, Columbia, S.C.

South Carolina Department of Corrections
Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1988-89

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South Carolina State Board of Corrections

In 1960, the General Assembly established a State Board of Corrections (to replace the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary) and charged them with governing the Department of Corrections. The Board is composed of seven members, six of whom are appointed by the Governor, one from each of the congressional districts of the State, upon the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor is ex officio a member of the Board. Appointments by the Governor are for a term of six years, and the terms are staggered to promote continuity. (Reference: 24-1-40, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976.)

On June 30, 1989, the following distinguished citizens were serving on the Board of Corrections, with a total of 90 years of experience and service to the people of South Carolina in this capacity.

Congressional District	Name	Residence	Date of Initial Appointment
First	Betty M. Condon, Chairman	Mt. Pleasant	1972
Second	Norman Kirkland	Bamberg	1962
Third	Goetz B. Eaton, Secretary	Anderson	1981
Fourth	Charles C. Moore	Spartanburg	1968
Fifth	C. Lock McKinnon	Lancaster	1987
Sixth	Eugene N. Zeigler, Vice-Chairman	Florence	1974
Ex officio	Governor Carroll A. Campbell		

The Board holds a regular meeting on the second Tuesday in each month, and special meetings may be called as necessary. The public and news media are entitled to attend regular meetings of the Board.

Pursuant to law, the Board employs a general Commissioner of the prison system who carries out the policy of the Board and has the authority to manage the affairs of the prison system.

The Commissioner

Parker Evatt was appointed Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, effective September 1, 1987. Mr. Evatt is very familiar with the corrections field. He served from 1966 to 1987 as Executive Director of the Alston Wilkes Society, an organization dedicated to helping former prison inmates and their families establish new lives. During his 13 years as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Mr. Evatt worked tirelessly for the betterment of the State's corrections system through provision of sufficient funding and appropriate legislation to deal with overcrowding, alternatives to prison sentences, and enabling legislation for various prison programs and services. In addition to a bachelor's degree from the University of South Carolina, Mr. Evatt earned his master's in Criminal Justice from USC's College of Criminal Justice.

Mission Statement

It is the mission of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to:

Protect the public by maintaining those persons remanded to its custody, in the least restrictive, most cost-effective environment consistent with public safety.

Provide humane supervision and conditions of confinement in accordance with the South Carolina Department of Corrections' constitutional and statutory mandates and with the American Correctional Association's Standards.

Provide programs and services which are intended to enhance the community reintegration, the emotional stability, and the economic self-sufficiency of those persons placed under the jurisdiction of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Promote efficiency and cost-effectiveness in correctional operations and administer all aspects of the Department in a fair and equitable manner, while providing for the safety and general welfare of employees and inmates.

Comply with legislative, judicial, and executive directives at all times, and ensure that the constitutional rights of those under custody or control of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are maintained.

Develop goals, objectives, and plans that implement the mission of the South Carolina Department of Corrections and review them annually.

Historical Perspective

Reaching the Modern Era

The modern era of corrections in South Carolina began in 1960 when the General Assembly established the Department of Corrections "to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system." The State Board of Corrections was established and empowered to employ a Commissioner of the prison system, "who shall possess qualifications and training which suit him to manage the affairs of a modern penal institution." That anticipated model penal system has come a long way in the last three decades. Changes since 1960 have far surpassed the corrections evolution experienced in the preceding 100 years.

The General Assembly, in 1866, recognized the unsuitable conditions prevailing under county supervision of convicts. Control of convicted and sentenced felons was transferred to the State and the State Penitentiary was established. For almost 100 years, the State continued to experiment - as other states were doing - with various corrections programs. Work, for example, was considered to be of a beneficial nature. It could help defray the cost of prison operations, keep inmates busy and out of trouble, and perhaps even teach them a trade which would stand them in good stead when their sentences were finished. Education was also looked upon favorably at times and programs were begun (and later terminated) to educate prisoners. Religious instruction was also authorized. Separate facilities for young boys, young girls, women, and physically and mentally ill inmates came into being.

As the decades rolled on, the forty-six counties throughout the State faced a need for labor for building and maintaining roads. The General Assembly frequently passed laws to accommodate the counties, and county supervisors had full authority to choose either to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State. By 1930, the local prison system, or what is more commonly known as the "chain gang," was in full swing, coexisting with the State system which was represented by the State Penitentiary. As in most other aspects of South Carolina life, county prison conditions depended heavily on the wealth of the county, and the skills and knowledge of county officials. Inevitably, unequal conditions resulted, and there was no uniformity in keeping abreast of changing correctional philosophy. Even with the establishment of the Department of Corrections in 1960, the dual-system of State and county prisons continued. Such critical problems as adequate planning and programming, efficient resource utilization and equitable distribution of rehabilitative services were not comprehensively addressed.

An Adult Corrections Study, completed in May, 1973, by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in the Governor's Office, gave major impetus to coming to grips with South Carolina's corrections problems. The first major step was the closure of county prison operations. Legislation in 1974 gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding 90 days, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the State for custody. Along with the prisoners, some county prison facilities were transferred to the State; however, many of these proved unsatisfactory for long-term use. Assumption of the custody responsibility for county prisoners and the closing of many local prison systems worsened the over-crowded conditions in State facilities. The Department of Corrections began to plan for the regionalization of SCDC operations. In 1974, two Regional Correctional Administrators were appointed and plans proposed for a number of regional, community-based facilities. The 1977 Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan laid the groundwork for the reality which exists in the late 1980s: three correctional regions, each with a number of community-based prisons and work centers assigned to them for administrative and operational oversight. (These are described in other parts of the Annual Report.)

Population Crisis

The movement to regionalization was a difficult one for many reasons, not the least of which was the unprecedented increase in crime in South Carolina, as elsewhere in the nation. Fiscal year 1975 was a key year; when it ended there was a fifty-three percent (53%) increase in the number of prisoners held in State institutions (5,658, up from 3,693 at the end of June, 1974). The increased crime rate, the transfer of county-held inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term (over 90 days) prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, literally pushed the State system to the breaking point. Although the population in State institutions has grown every year since 1975, the growth has been somewhat less dramatic until recently. On June 30, 1989, the in-custody population reached an all-time high of 13,818.

Prison overcrowding, or insufficient bedspaces to accommodate the incarcerated population has been a long-standing problem for the Department of Corrections, and, in effect, for the State of South Carolina. The problem existed even when the county-State dual prison system was in vogue. (The overcrowding problem is not unique to the Palmetto State, as the federal prison system and other states are experiencing a similar escalation in the growth of prisoners.)

Recent Developments

Several early release programs were developed in the late '70s and early '80s in an effort to reduce the prison overcrowding problem. An Extended Work Release Program authorized by the legislature in 1977 allows qualified offenders to live and work in the community under intensive supervision during the final phase of their sentences. A year later the Litter Control Act established an Earned Work Credit Program as a means of reducing the amount of time that had to be served by inmates engaged in productive work while in prison. In 1980, two "good-time" measures were consolidated and additional time off a sentence was allowed for inmates with clear disciplinary records while in prison.

In 1981, legislation creating an independent correctional school district for SCDC inmates was signed into law. The long-range goals were increased state funding on a per pupil basis (realized in fiscal year 1985), and enhancement of the quality and scope of educational services to inmates through improved standards and accreditation.

The year 1982 saw implementation of the Community Corrections Act which established the Supervised Furlough Program (permits carefully screened inmates to live and work in local communities under supervision), and reduced the time to be served before parole eligibility for non-violent offenders from one-third of the sentence to one-fourth. A year later, the Prison Overcrowding Powers Act authorized the Governor to declare a state of emergency when certain conditions of overcrowding existed and to order the sentences of qualified offenders reduced to effect the immediate release of some prisoners. Subsequent amendments to this Act, principally in the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvement Act of 1986, changed the procedure to allow the release of a set number of prisoners, rather than advance the release date of all eligible prisoners.

The 1980s also brought increased public concern for the rights of victims of crime. In the mid-eighties, the General Assembly responded by passing laws which levied harsher penalties (particularly for repeat offenders of those who committed violent crimes), limiting parole eligibility for repeat and violent offenders, increasing the minimum sentence for certain crimes. Offenders convicted of burglary and murder were particularly singled out.

The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvement Act revised several early release provisions. Eligibility for parole, supervised furlough and earned work credit programs were made more

restrictive. An "enhancement" measure was added to the Code of Laws whereby anyone convicted of a violent crime who was in possession of a firearm or knife has an additional five years added to his sentence. This "flat-time" must be served without reduction of any sort.

The Act offered a way to reduce long-term incarceration prospects for some offenders. A ninety-day shock probation program was instituted for first-time youthful offenders, as were restitution centers. These programs came on-line during fiscal year 1987-88, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services but under the management and supervision of SCDC.

As can be seen from the foregoing, the modern era has been a mixture of: prison overcrowding, early release programs and mechanisms, increased crime rates in certain offenses, a tougher attitude toward criminals from the public and the legislature, and increased admissions and longer times served for some offenses. The net effect has been an exacerbation of the prison overcrowding problem, despite major steps to alleviate it.

The Department has opened seven new prisons since 1980, and has one near completion and scheduled to open in fiscal year 1989-90. Even with this new construction, South Carolina has come under increased pressure to do even more. The total design capacity at the end of fiscal year 1980 was 4,606; at the end of fiscal year 1989, the "safe and reasonable capacity" was 13,689. As fiscal year 1989 closed, the inmate population in SCDC facilities was approximately 101 percent of capacity.

Two suits filed in the federal courts in the last twelve years have centered on the overcrowding problem, which impacts on health care and inmate safety. Consent Decrees were signed in two significant suits, Mattison v. S.C. Board of Corrections, (filed in 1976, decree signed in 1978), and Nelson v. Leeke, (filed in 1982, decree signed in 1985). As a result of both decrees, the S.C. Department of Corrections, with support from the Governor's Office, the General Assembly, the State Budget and Control Board, and the State Attorney General's office, has made a concerted effort to comply with the terms of the agreements to eliminate overcrowding and made other improvements as agreed upon (e.g. employ more correctional officers, increase training for all employees, upgrade old facilities, develop and implement a modern classification system, establish procedures to hear and adjudicate inmate complaints).

At the end of fiscal year 1988, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Department could house two prisoners in each general population cell at five new medium/maximum security prisons. For budgetary and security reasons, the Department was not able to fully double-cell any new medium security facility immediately, but by the end of fiscal year 1989, three of the five new institutions had been fully double-celled. Plans were made for a fourth institution to become fully double-celled by August, 1989.

The court's ruling negated the need to grant early releases to 700 non-violent offenders, and to alleviate the pressure to immediately build two new prisons - which would have been necessary to avoid non-compliance with single-celling provisions of the Nelson agreement. The ruling represented a total additional capacity of 2,056 inmates.

Directory of Key Administrators

(As announced through June 30, 1989)

(*Change from last Annual Report)

Headquarters

Commissioner.....Parker Evatt
- Executive Assistant for Legislative Affairs.....Sterling W. Beckman
- Executive Assistant.....Sandra S. Jeffcoat
- Legal Advisor.....Larry C. Batson
  - Executive Assistant, Legal Settlements & Compliance.....Laurie A. Osler
- Director, Division of Management Services.....Rallie Seigler*
- Director, Division of Public Affairs.....Francis X. Archibald*
- Director, Division of Internal Affairs, Audits & Inspections.....Blake E. Taylor, Jr.

Deputy Commissioner for Administration.....Hubert M. Clements
- Administrative Services Manager.....Connie M. Riley
- Director, Division of Resource & Information Management.....Lorraine T. Fowler
- Director, Division of Personnel Administration.....Sam D. O'Kelley
- Director, Division of Industries.....Tony Ellis*
- Director, Division of Support Services.....George Turner*
- Director, Division of Training & Staff Development.....W. T. Cave
- Director, Division of Budget & Planning.....Glen Franz

Deputy Commissioner for Operations.....William D. Catoe
- Administrative Services Manager.....Yvonne W. Holley
- Director of Security.....Joe R. Martin
- Director, Division of Inmate Operations & Control.....David L. Bartles
- Director, Division of Construction, Engineering & Maintenance.....William H. Harmon

Deputy Commissioner for Program Services.....Paul I. Weldon
- Administrative Services Manager.....Betty Robinson
- Director, Division of Community Services.....Tony L. Strawhorn
- Director, Division of Classification.....Sammie E. Brown
- Director, Division of Human Services.....William J. Deemer
- Director, Division of Educational Services.....H. Layne Coleman
- Director, Division of Health Services.....Patricia B. Satterfield

Correctional Institutions

Appalachian Correctional Region
- Regional Administrator.....Donald F. Dease
  - Deputy Regional Administrator.....Robert W. Donlin
- Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center, Superintendent.....James W. Whitworth
- Catawba Work Center, Superintendent.....Gene J. Bradshaw
- Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, Warden.....Phoebe B. Johnson
- Dutchman Correctional Institution, Warden.....Molly Wannamaker*
- Givens Youth Correction Center, Warden.....Robert H. Mauney
- Greenwood Correctional Center, Warden.....Frankie L. Rickenbaker
- Livesay Work Center, Superintendent.....Robert L. Rice
- McCormick Correctional Institution, Warden.....Richard S. Lindler
- Northside Correctional Center, Warden.....Frank H. Horton, Jr.
- Perry Correctional Institution, Warden.....S.R. (Dick) Witkowski

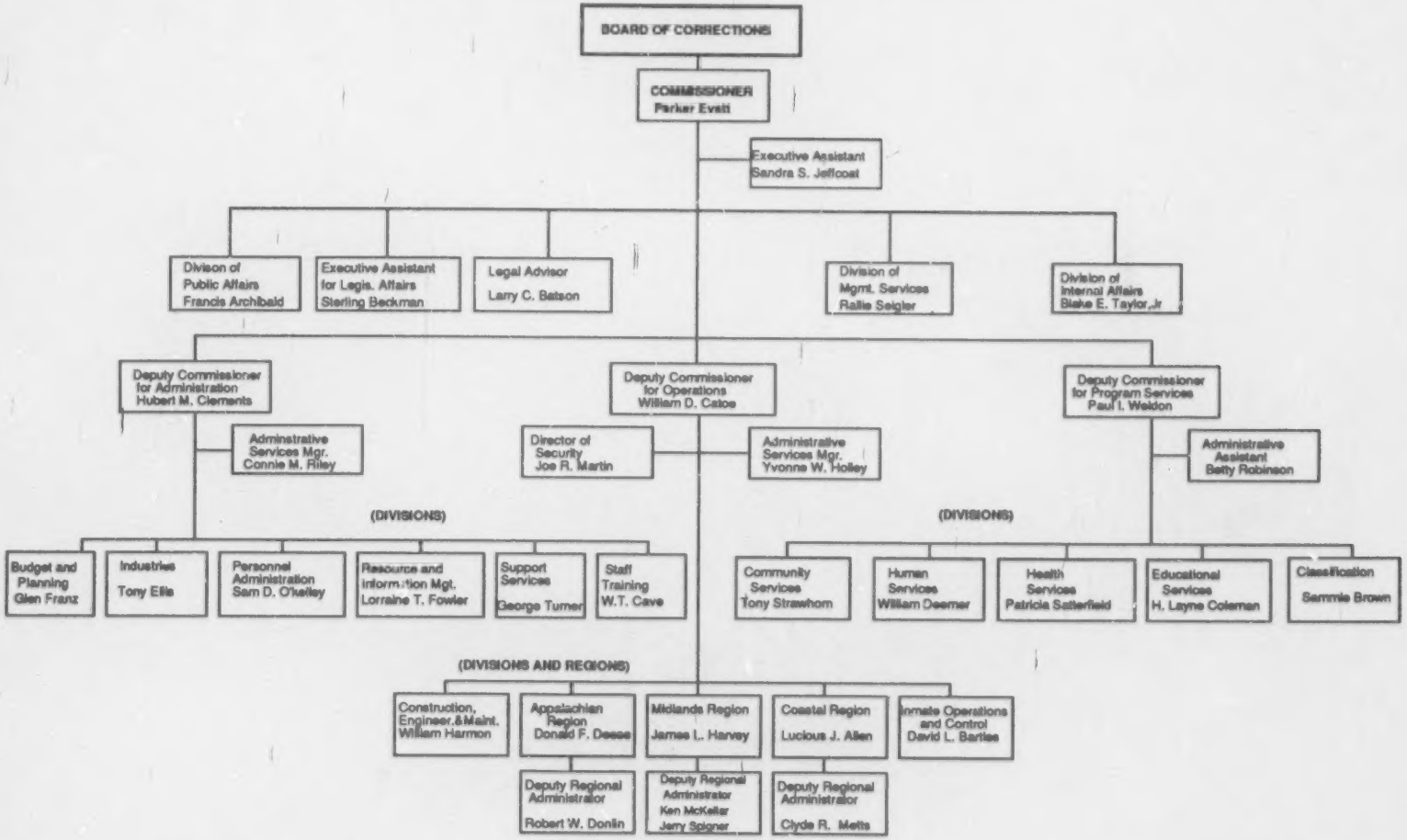
Midlands Correctional Region

Regional Administrator.....James W. Harvey
Deputy Regional Administrator.....Kenneth D. McKellar*
Deputy Regional Administrator.....Jerry Spigner*
Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden.....George T. Hagan
Broad River Correctional Institution, Warden.....George N. Martin III
Byrnes Clinical Center, Warden.....Robert E. Elgin
Campbell Work Center, Superintendent.....George A. Roof
Central Correctional Institution, Warden.....William Wallace*
Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden.....Louisa D. Brown
Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden.....Laurie F. Bessinger
Lower Savannah Work Center, Superintendent.....John H. McCall
Manning Correctional Institution, Warden.....Rickie Harrison*
State Park Correctional Center, Warden.....Judy C. Anderson
Stevenson Correctional Institution, Warden.....George Hampton, Jr.
Walden Correctional Institution, Warden.....Ed McCrory*
Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden.....John H. Carmichael, Jr.
Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent.....Vacant*
Women's Correctional Center, Warden.....Vannie M. Toy

Coastal Correctional Region

Regional Administrator.....Lucious J. Allen
Deputy Regional Administrator.....Clyde R. Metts
Allendale Correctional Institution, Warden.....Robert E. Currie
Coastal Work Center, Superintendent.....Frank A. Smith
Evans Correctional Institution, Warden.....Flora B. Boyd
Lieber Correctional Institution, Warden.....P. Douglas Taylor
MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Warden.....Edsel T. Taylor
Palmer Work Center, Superintendent.....Thomas F. Leseane

Figure 1
South Carolina Department of Corrections Organizational Structure
(As Announced Through June 30, 1989)



Department Organization

The South Carolina Department of Corrections is governed by the State Board of Corrections, a seven-member board, six of whom are appointed by the Governor, one from each of the six Congressional Districts of the State, upon the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor is ex officio a member of the Board. The Board is responsible for setting overall policy.

The Department is headed by a commissioner, appointed by the Board of Corrections, who administers Board policy and manages the day-to-day affairs of a modern penal system.

The Department is organized into three primary functional offices, or areas of responsibility: administration, operations, and program services, each of which is headed by a Deputy Commissioner. Other specific staff functions are attached to the Commissioner's Office, as described below.

Office Of The Commissioner

Within the office of the Commissioner are the following specialized administrative staff support divisions/offices:

Division of Public Affairs

Responsible for all public information and public relations; it includes the crime prevention programs and the victim-witness liaison.

Executive Assistant for Legislative Affairs

Conducts liaison with governmental offices, the legislature, correctional institutions, and others as required. Keeps the Commissioner informed of significant and related legislation, programs and procedures.

Legal Advisor's Office

Provides legal advice to the Board, the Commissioner, and the Department, and it represents the Department in legal actions. The Office of Legal Settlements and Compliance is responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms of any court orders or consent decrees, in particular, the Nelson v. Leeke consent decree, under which the Department is currently operating.

Division of Management Services

Administers efforts to accredit individual prisons by the Commission on Accreditation and directs the policy-change process for the Department. Also directs SCDC's extensive Volunteer Program.

Division of Internal Affairs, Audits, and Inspections

Responsible for conducting annual inspections of all local detention facilities. In addition, the Division conducts internal investigations and audits, and investigates inmates' complaints.

Office Of The Deputy Commissioner For Administration

The Deputy Commissioner for Administration directs the budgeting, planning, industries, purchasing, food services, personnel, financial accounting, offender records management, computer operations, and training programs throughout the Department. These functions are carried out through six divisions:

Division of Budget and Planning

Prepares all budget requests for submission to the Budget and Control Board and Legislature, reconciles expenditures with appropriations, and prepares all capital improvement plans and requests for bond approval. The division also conducts monitoring, allocation and internal control of budgets.

Division of Industries

Manages prison industries, transportation and telephone communications. Its products and services include the state motor vehicle license tags, furniture refinishing and repair, vehicle repari, laundry, and milk and meat.

Division of Support Services

Directs purchasing, food services, and the operation of the commissary, canteens, and farms.

Division of Personnel Administration

Performs all the activities associated with recruiting and hiring new employees, maintaining personnel records, authorizing payrolls, and placing student interns.

Division of Resource and Information Management

Manages financial accounting; offender records; offender management information; statistical reporting and analysis; fiscal and personnel systems; and telecommunications.

Division of Training and Staff Development

Provides pre-employment and in-service training for all security and non-security employees.

Office Of The Deputy Commissioner For Operations

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner For Operations directs the management of all prison operations, security, construction, engineering, and facility and equipment maintenance throughout the prison system. Within the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations are the three regional offices for prison operations (Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal) and the following divisions and offices:

Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance

Manages certain phases of new construction, and acts as liaison with architects, engineers and contractors working on construction projects. Other activities include management and operation of the physical plants, i.e. institutions, other buildings and facilities. This Division has the primary responsibility for implementation of the capital improvements plan.

Division of Inmate Operations and Control

Oversees certain activities related to the movement, status, and number of inmates in SCDC facilities and in designated facilities and administers the Interstate Corrections Compact. This Division also contracts with counties for inmate work crews.

Office of Security

The Director of Security is responsible for the Department's readiness to respond to emergency situations such as riots or hostage-taking. This office ensures that the special response teams, e.g., Reserve Emergency Platoons, Situation Control Teams, and Corrections Emergency Response Teams, are properly trained. This office also conducts regular security audits of high security institutions.

Institutional Operations: Regional Offices

The state is divided into three geographical regions to facilitate management and operations. Each of the regions is headed by a regional administrator (the Midlands Region has two administrators) who directs prison operations within his region. The regions are: Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal. Figure 2, page 16, outlines the counties which comprise each region.

Office Of The Deputy Commissioner For Program Services

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services directs the classification, health, mental health, education, and community employment programs for inmates. Delivering a broad spectrum of program services under the supervision of this office during this fiscal year were the following divisions:

Division of Classification

Directs the classification of inmates for security and custody purposes. This Division is also responsible for all institutional services for inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

Division of Human Services

Administers and provides a variety of programs and services directed at improving offenders' mental health, and emotional well being. The programs include: psychological assessment; social work services; substance abuse therapy; religious services and pastoral counseling; and athletic and other recreational activities.

Division of Health Services

Renders medical, dental and psychiatric care to the inmate population. Through this Division, the S.C. Department of Corrections operates 24-hour out-patient clinics at the large institutions, several infirmaries, and utilizes a floor at the Byrnes Clinical Center, Department of Mental Health, for general hospital care. The Department operates seven dental clinics. It has several Transitional Care Units for intermediate psychiatric care and the Gilliam Psychiatric Hospital for acute psychiatric care. The Department provides most of the health care services with in-house staff; however, it contracts for health care services at seven institutions.

Division of Educational Services

This Division is also known as "Palmetto Unified School District #1" and administers and provides academic, vocational, special and career education and library services to the inmate population at 16 institutions, with satellites at pre-release and work centers. The School District offers a variety of vocational programs, including auto mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, and heavy equipment operation and repair, and academic programs, including GED preparation.

Division of Community Services

This Division oversees the custody and supervision of certain offenders in community programs, namely, Work Release and Extended Work Release, monitors parole's supervision of offenders in Supervised Furlough and other early release programs, and provides SCDC's law enforcement liaison.

Institutions

The South Carolina Department of Corrections operated thirty correctional institutions as of June 30, 1989. These range in size from the largest (and oldest) Central Correctional Institution with an operating capacity of 1,364, to the smallest, Lower Savannah Work Center, with an operating capacity of 81. One institution, Allendale Correctional Institution, near Columbia, became operational in May, 1989.

The thirty institutions are spread over three Correctional Regions and include: twenty-seven prisons for male offenders, one for female offenders, one medical unit for male and female inmates*, and one (State Park Correctional Center) that has two units - one for male geriatric and handicapped prisoners and one for females on work release.

Eleven of the institutions are classified as minimum security, two as minimum/medium, eight as medium/maximum, and eight pre-release/work centers are also classified as minimum security. The medical unit houses inmates requiring minimum, medium and maximum security.

Each of the three Correctional Regions has a facility for intake processing, known as a Reception and Evaluation Center. These are adjacent to medium/maximum security institutions, i.e., Lieber, Perry, and Broad River Correctional Institutions.

Effective January 1, 1988, the institutional capacities for minimum and medium/maximum security institutions changed as agreed upon in the Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke) Consent Decree, which the Department and the State of South Carolina entered into in 1985. As of June 30, 1989, the Department's "safe and reasonable" operating capacity was set at 12,585**. This capacity is subject to change as requirements of the Decree are met.

Additional details about these institutions, including average daily populations, design and safe and reasonable capacities, may be found in Table 1. Their location within South Carolina is depicted in Figure 2.

*(Located at the S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C.)

**This capacity figure was "certified" by the Budget and Control Board at the beginning of the quarter (April 1, 1989); however, additional bedspaces were added during the quarter and by June 30, 1989, the Safe and Reasonable Capacity was actually 13,689. (This figure was certified by the B & C Board on July 1, 1989.)

Table 1
Institutions and Centers of the S.C. Department of Corrections

INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Avg. Daily Population (ADP) FY 1989	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable Capacity (SRC)	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
Appalachian Correctional Region							
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on pre-release, work release or accelerated pre-release	197	143	138	208	95
Catawba Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	140	86	163	144	97
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	542	528	103	528	103
Dutchman Correctional Institution	Minimum/ Medium	Male, ages 17 and up	530	528	101	528	101
Givens Youth Correction Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders, ages 17-25	128	68	188	131	98
Greenwood Correctional Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	91	48	190	94	97
Livesay Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	95	96	99	96	99
McCormick Correctional Institution	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	980	600	163	1,104	89
Northside Correctional Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	293	270	108	290	101
Perry Correctional Institution*	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	821	576	142	768	107
Midlands Correctional Region							
Allen Youth Correction Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders	301	224	134	310	97
Broad River Correctional Institution	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	1,165	792	147	1,318	88
Bymes Clinical Center	All levels	Hospitalized inmates [3]					
Campbell Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	148	100	148	150	99
Central Correctional Institution	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	1,328	1,340	99	1,364	97
Goodman Correctional Institution	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	456	283	161	466	98
Kirkland Correctional Institution**	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	660	448	147	612	108
Lower Savannah Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	81	45	180	81	100
Manning Correctional Institution	Medium/ [3] Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders, ages 17-25	468	452	104	450	104
Stan Park Correctional Center	Minimum	Male and female, ages 17 and up--(two separate units)	262	250	105	297	88
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit		Male--primarily geriatric/handicapped					
Women's Work Release Unit		Females--on work release or accelerated pre-release					
Stevenson Correctional Institution	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	157	129	122	170	92
Walden Correctional Institution	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	301	246	122	306	98
Watens River Correctional Institution	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	624	456	137	630	99
Watkins Pre-Release Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on pre-release programs	136	144	94	144	94
Women's Correctional Center	Minimum/ Medium	Female, ages 17 and up	541	269	201	373	145

Table 1 (continued)
Institutions and Centers of the S.C. Department of Corrections

INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Avg. Daily Population (ADP) FY 1989	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable Capacity (SRC)	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
Coastal Correctional Region							
Allendale Correctional Institution	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	43	808	5	600[4]	7
Coastal Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	155	158	98	158	98
Lieber Correctional Institution*	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	1,130	696	162	1,200	94
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders, ages 17-25	554	336	165	565	98
Palmer Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	99	50	198	100	99
TOTAL			12,426	10,169		13,185	

[1] The Safe and Reasonable Operating Capacity, is consistent with the Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke) Consent Decree.

[3] Located at S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C.

[5] The Manning Correctional Institution is scheduled to convert to a minimum security facility effective July 1, 1989. The resident population of this facility will be revised to reflect that it will house males, ages 17 and up.

[4] The Allendale Correctional Institution will have a safe and reasonable operating capacity of 1,104 once this facility becomes fully operational.

* These institutions provide intake services for their regions.

** Average count for Kirkland Correctional Institution does not include Kirkland Infirmary or Gilliam Psychiatric Center.

Figure 2
Locations of SCDC Institutions and Centers

Appalachian Region

1 Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center
2 Givens Youth Correction Center
3 Perry Correctional Institution
4 Livesay Work Center
Northside Correctional Center
5 Dutchman Correctional Center
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution
6 Greenwood Correctional Center
7 McCormick Correctional Institution
8 Catawba Work Center

Midlands Region

9 Aiken Youth Correction Center
Lower Savannah Work Center
10 Campbell Work Center
Broad River Correctional Institution
Goodman Correctional Institution
Kirkland Correctional Institution
State Park Correctional Center
Stevenson Correctional Institution
Walden Correctional Institution
Watkins Pre-Release Center
Women's Correctional Center
11 Central Correctional Institution
12 Manning Correctional Institution
13 Wateree River Correctional Institution

(Note: Bymes Clinical Center is located at the S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Bymes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C.)

Coastal Region

14 Palmer Work Center
15 MacDougall Youth Correction Center
16 Coastal Work Center
17 Lieber Correctional Institution
18 Evans Correctional Institution
19 Allendale Correctional Institution

Outstanding Employees

Annually the Department recognizes its most outstanding Correctional Officer of the Year and Employee of the Year. These programs are designed to promote efficiency and to show that the Department appreciates those who have demonstrated exceptional performance.

Nominations for Correctional Officer of the Year are limited to Correctional Officers I or II, while the Employee of the Year selection may be made from any employee except Correctional Officers I and II, Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner. In both programs, outstanding job accomplishments, self-development and interpersonal relationships with fellow employees, inmates, and others are considered.

Rose M. Austin, Officer First Class at Lieber Correctional Institution, was chosen the Department's Correctional Officer of the Year for 1988-89. Officer Austin has been with the Department since May, 1984, and is a graduate of Alston High School in Summerville, S.C.

Other winners of this award in previous years include:

1988 Carmelita A. Streater

1987 Joseph M. Cavanaugh

1986 William F. Gault

1985 Frank Taylor

1984 Valerie W. Whitaker

1983 Jack Belcher

1982 Gloria Woodruff

1981 Walter T. Ross

1980 Robert D. Mickle

1979 George Coleman

1978 Joseph P. Davis

1977 Samuel Latta, III

1976 Godwin Quattlebaum

1975 Benjamin Sweet

1974 Eugene R. Grant

1973 Emma Strickland

1972 Boyd R. Mullins

1971 David L. Bartles

1970 Guy T. Eaton

The Employee of the Year for 1988-89 was **Rickie Harrison,** Warden, Manning Correctional Institution. Warden Harrison has been with the Department since 1978. He began his career as an Accounting Clerk II at Headquarters. Warden Harrison received a B.S. degree in Accounting from Benedict College. Earlier winners of this award include:

1988 Robert L. Foulks

1987 George A. Roof

1986 Kenneth D. McKellar

1985 Kyuzo Miyaishi (Frankie San)

1984 William T. Cave

Significant Developments Fiscal Year 1988-89

During the fiscal year there was continued growth among volunteers with approximately 2,600 participants. All institutions have established a Volunteer Program and designated a staff person to serve as the institutional Volunteer Coordinator. The Coordinator at MacDougall Youth Correction Center received the 1988 Robin Burns Award, the highest state award for volunteerism. On June 8, 1989, Reverend William T. Plemmons was recognized by SCDC as the 1989 Volunteer of the Year for his extraordinary work with the inmate population at Northside Correctional Center, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Housing, Care, Security, and Supervision

Cross Anchor Correctional Institution was nationally reaccredited with a compliance score of 99.8.

Livesay Work Center was successfully reaudited and Palmer Work Center and Lieber Correctional Institution were successfully audited by consultants for the American Correctional Association. Pending a successful accreditation hearing, Lieber becomes the first medium/maximum security institution to be accredited, as well as the first facility with a Reception and Evaluation Center.

Manning Correctional Institution's mandated population reduction to 450 inmates was completed on October 18, 1988, and its conversion to a minimum security facility was initiated in March, 1988, and completed June 30, 1989.

Trinity Bible Fellowship, the Outstanding Volunteer of the Year for Manning, was selected as the Department's Outstanding Volunteer Group of the Year.

Palmer Work Center continued to lead the Agency in Buck-A-Cup sales for the past four (4) years with a total contribution of $12,733.00 for 1989.

Personnel

The Department accepted a total of 17,111 applications and processed 1,715 new hires. There were approximately 364 vacancies at year end primarily in the Correctional Officer series.

The General Assembly funded salary increases for all classified positions in the amount of 2% effective July 1, 1989, and an additional 2% effective January 1, 1990, plus a one time bonus in December, 1989, of $143 for employees earning more than $20,000 and $286 for under $20,000. A 5% increase in the base salary for teachers was also implemented raising the current rate from $21,606 to $22,686.

Department of Corrections employees once again increased their generous spirit of giving to the United Way Compaign and Good Health Appeal Campaign by 58% over last year. During this fiscal year, contributions to United Way rose to $55,250 ($31,836 last year) and Good Health Appeal rose to $22,696 ($17,433 last year).

The Department reached an all-time high figure at the end of June, 1989, employing 5,466 across the state. Additional funding for authorized positions for the year reached 5,829. Fiscal Year 1989-90 saw 400 new position s authorized by the General Assembly in June, 1989, for a total of 6,229.

Due to efficient operation, the Agency received approval from the Budget and Control Board for an increase in delegated authority on the ability of the Agency to hire new employees up to the minimum of the pay grade with Agency approval only. The Agency may now internally reclassify nearly 30 positions which make up approximately 75% of the employee headcount.

The Department of Corrections was recognized by the South Carolina Human Affairs Commission by being ranked third of all state agencies (from fourth last year) in meeting Affirmative Action goals and objectives. This was an honor considering the size of the Agency and the magnitude of our hiring.

Prison Capacity Increases and Other Capital Improvements

McCormick Correctional Institution was formally dedicated on September 13, 1988, and Allendale Correctional Institution opened on May 9, 1989.

On November 30, 1988, the Budget and Control Board approved the release of twenty-four million dollars to begin construction of the Central Correctional Institution's replacement facility in Lee County. One hundred and ninety (190) acres of land were purchased in Lee County for the construction of the new facility.

The South Carolina Capital Punishment Facility was moved from the Central Correctional Institution to Broad River Correctional Institution on December 7, 1988.

The Tag Plant was moved from the Central Correctional Institution to the Broad River Correctional Institution during the week of August 15, 1988.

At the Greenwood Correctional Center, construction began in February, 1989, on a new 96-bed Work Camp which will house female residents.

The Women's Correctional Center was forced to utilize all available areas to house inmates due to the high number of inmates being received into the institution. On February 9, 1989, inmates were housed in the Dayroom Extension (television rooms) and on June 21, 1989, inmates were housed in the gymnasium.

New Initiatives

In October, 1988, SCDC signed a contract with the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services to build and operate three Restitution Centers statewide. SCDC assumed operation of the already existing Midlands Restitution Center in Columbia on November 1, 1988. Each sixty (60) bed facility houses individuals on probation owing restitution, fines, child support, etc.

The Division of Community Services assumed responsibility for the Early Release Program on July 1, 1988, which has allowed inmates earlier release under EPA I, EPA II, and SF II. Also, on July 1, 1988, the Division assumed responsibility for monitoring the Alston Wilkes contract between SCDC and the Alston Wilkes Society. Contracted beds increased from 24 to 30 and are projected to increase to 40 beds per day in fiscal year 1989-90. Law enforcement liasion activities now operate from this Division.

Programs for Inmates

The Earned Work Credit Program assisted 73% of the 8,480 inmates released during Fiscal Year 1989 to shorten their time served through productive work. This program, and the related statistics for this fiscal year, are more fully explained and reported on in Appendix E.

Several community programs continued throughout the fiscal year. 2,325 inmates were assigned to the pre-release program, 2,008 inmates were assigned to community work release, and 345 inmates were assigned to the Extended Work Release Program. Another 883 inmates participated in the 72-Hour Furlough Program. (These programs are elaborated on in Table 26 and Appendix F.)

Inmates assigned to Work and Extended Work Release programs were paid $8,341,948 in gross wages. $1,587,789 was paid back to the Department for room and board; $950,412 was paid to dependents; $1,347,224 was paid in federal and state taxes and FICA; and $1,882,289 was disbursed to the employed inmates.

As mandated by state statute, inmates on work release contributed during the fiscal year $353,453 to the Victims' Assistance Fund administered through the Governor's Office.

The Industries Division employed an average of 1000 inmates and achieved $10 million in sales.

The Industries Division signed a contract with the private sector to assemble color televisions for a Korean Company at the Allendale Correctional Institution.

At Goodman Correctional Institution, a new chapel was built with inmate labor and private donations.

At the Greenwood Correctional Center, outside contracts for labor with the Highway Department, Emerald Center (Retardation Workshop), National Guard Armory, Lander College, Piedmont Technical College, Greenwood Civic Center, and the Town of Ninety Six, S.C., were continued. These develop good relationships in the local communities, as well as provide work for inmates and payments to the State of South Carolina.

Information Activities

The Operation Get Smart, Save the Children/Adult Enlightment and Speakers' Bureau programs enhanced considerably the public perception of the Department and the vital role it fulfills for the citizens of South Carolina. OGS teams visited 45 of 46 counties and travelled 57,595 miles to 462 engagements giving 1,182 presentations to 154,562 youths and 15,158 adults for an annual audience of 169,720. Fifty-five STC/AE sessions were held at the Women's Correctional Center and Central Correctional Institution serving 1,026 participants. SCDC speakers fulfilled 126 documented engagements and addressed audiences totalling approximately 6,710 people.

Employee Cost-Reduction Efforts

Annually the Department recognizes institutions or other organizational units for their outstanding leadership and good management practices in seven distinct areas of operation: cafeteria, canteen, commissary, purchasing, vehicle management, information and records management, and personnel. "Pacesetter Awards" were presented to:

For Excellence in Cafeteria Management: Palmer Work Center, Northside Correctional Center, MacDougall Youth Correctional Center, and Manning Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Canteen Operations: Givens Youth Correctional Center, Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, and Lieber Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Commissary Operations: Northside Correctional Center, Dutchman Correctional Institution, and Lieber Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Purchasing Practices and Procedures: Greenwood Correctional Center, Aiken Youth Correctional Center, and Manning Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Vehicle Management: Campbell Work Center, Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, and Lieber Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Information and Records Management: Lieber Reception and Evaluation, Coastal Work Center, State Park Correctional Center, Walden Correctional Institution, and Lieber Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Personnel Management: McCormick Correctional Institution, Women's Correctional Institution, and Campbell Work Center.

The S.C. State Employee Wellness Program encourages positive health habits and helps reduce health care costs. The program was extended from the Columbia, S.C., area to each institution throughout the state, and plans were made to incorporate employees' interests and needs into wellness promoting activities.

An Employee Suggestion Program was started this year and was so successful the Department received top awards in the state for dollars saved. For calendar year 1988, 112 employees received a total of $5,600 dollars in cash awards for suggestions implemented that saved the Department $333,938.

Plyler v. Evatt Highlights

(Originally Nelson v. Leeke)

In 1982, Gary Wayne Nelson, an inmate at CCI, filed a class action suit against the Department of Corrections. The suit stated that the SCDC, systemwide, was violating the 8th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment. The lawsuit was filed on behalf of all inmates in the system at that time and any inmates entering the system thereafter.

The Department negotiated with Plaintiffs' Counsel for two years before coming to an agreement on January 8, 1985. The General Assembly found the Agreement to be "in the best interest of the State" and authorized the Department to enter into the proposed Consent Agreement. Further, the General Assembly agreed to provide "substantial additional funding ... for other remedies" to meet the terms of the settlement.

The Consent Decree stipulates that the Department will end overcrowding at medium security institutions by January 8, 1988, and at all other institutions by January 8, 1990. The bedspace capacities for existing institutions were established pursuant to agreed upon minimum square footage requirements for inmate housing. Due to the increased admissions to the Department in 1986 and 1987, however, the Department filed a "Motion for Modification of the Consent Decree" in order to allow for double-celling at new institutions not meeting the specified square footage requirements of the Decree. This motion was filed specifically to provide the Department with additional bedspace by which to attain compliance with Nelson capacities at existing medium security institutions. In April, 1988, a ruling was received from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals stating that the Department be allowed to fully double-occupy general population cells at these institutions. The Department's capacity was thus increased by 2,044 beds, although most would not be filled immediately. The ruling raised the authorized capacity of Lieber and McCormick institutions by 504 beds each, Broad River by 444 beds, and Allendale and Evans institutions by 296 beds each.

Since the consent Decree was signed, the General Assembly has authorized funds for the construction of five (5) new prisons; funds for a unit at the Women's Correctional Center; and funds for five (5) 96-bed minimum security additions. Additionally, the General Assembly authorized funding to the Department during FY 88-89 for the following projects: 960 work camp beds; 50 male maximum security beds; 288 male minimum security beds; 288 male work release beds; and a 384-bed female institution. The additional bedspaces are necessary to accommodate the projected population growth to maintain compliance with the Consent Decree.

Although the primary focus is the elimination of overcrowding and inadequate staffing, the Consent Decree addresses many other issues affecting the operation of the institutions. The major issues include classification, staff training, health care services, fire and life safety, and physical plant requirements.

Quarterly reports on the Department's compliance are submitted to the Plantiffs' Counsel, Court, the S.C. Budget and Control Board and to each institution. Should the Department be "out of compliance" with one or more of the issues contained in the Decree, Plantiff's Counsel may request relief from the Federal District Court. Recently, Plaintiff's counsel filed a "Petition for Supplemental Relief" relative to overcrowding in female institutions operated by the Department. A hearing on this matter was scheduled on May 8, 1989, and a final decision relative to what relief will be granted is not anticipated until September, 1989.

Classification System Progress

Effective July 1, 1988, the Division of Classification was established. Functions of the former Classification and Youthful Offender Branches were merged and four branches were created within the Division: the Assessment and Internal Classification Branch, the Monitoring and Evaluation Branch, the Case Management Branch, and the Youthful Offender Branch.

All institutional services for inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act were retained by SCDC under the Division of Classification. The Division's responsibilities under the functions of the Youthful Offender Review Board are: determination of parole eligibility dates related to disciplinary actions, school suspensions, and other adjustment problems; and time to serve following revocation of parole. Supervision of casework services for Youthful Offenders in the institutions is under the supervision of the Youthful Offender Branch.

At the time of the reorganization, SCDC contracted with the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) to conduct presentence evaluations and provide parole supervision for inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. The Division of Classification coordinated this transition throughout the fiscal year, and established joint procedures for operation.

The U.S. Department of Justice through the National Institute of Corrections awarded a $25,000 grant to the Division of Classification to develop a behavioral classification system for female offenders. The research was conducted throughout FY 1988-89 with the assistance of consultants, Drs. Herbert C. Quay and Craig T. Love.

Due to the significant increase in admissions of female offenders, the Division of Classification provided additional staff support to the Women's Correctional Center. As a result of the research and the growth in population, the Division is currently working toward the establishment of a Reception and Evaluation Unit at the Women's Correctional Center and the development of statewide assignment procedures for female offenders.

SCDC concluded its first full year under validated Phase II classification procedures. Those procedures were automated by the Division of Resource and Information Management to enhance consistency and reliability of classification actions statewide. The Division coordinated implementation, provided training and assistance to institutions and administrators, and monitored the classification actions. Several aspects of the classification review process were automated to reduce time required for gathering necessary information for completing classification actions to allow more time for caseworker-inmate interaction.

Classification policies were revised and published, the Classification Procedures and Training Manual was updated, a classification services brochure was developed, and initial and reclassification instructions were revised to include the new automated procedures.

The Intake Assessment Interview was revamped to improve the needs assessment, social history and background information for the collection of data on new inmates received by SCDC. This was done in conjunction with the transfer and automation by the Division of Resource and Information Management to the IDMS system. Testing procedures were evaluated.

Procedures for conducting the AIMS (Adult Internal Management System) evaluations were modified to reduce the workload of the Reception and Evaluation Centers. Two additional institutions were added, bringing the total number of institutions operating under AIMS to 15.

Legislation

Several pieces of legislation of significance to the Department were passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor this fiscal year. A synopsis of such legislation as it may affect the Department is provided below. For full details of the legislation, please refer to the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended.

Sentencing

(R148, H3040) provides that the defense of insanity is an affirmative defense which the defendant has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence. It defines what constitutes legal insanity and provides that it cannot be proved solely by evidence of repeated criminality or antisocial conduct. Further, this act defines what constitutes the verdict or plea of "guilty but mentally ill" and requisites that must be met.

(R231, H3704) established the South Carolina Sentencing Guidelines Commission and provides powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities for its specified members.

Health Care

(R249, H3599) provides that confidences of a patient in treatment by a provider may not be used or revealed by the provider except upon certain delineated conditions.

(R212, S4057) defines the practice of nursing and nursing diagnosis, regulates the practice of registered nurses and established standards for the disciplining of licensees.

Attorneys

(R234, H3872) allows attorneys employed by state agencies to engage in pro bono representation under a program endorsed by the South Carolina Bar and provides policies and rules for practice.

Police Officers

(R187, H3807) applies to South Carolina police officers. This provides that the payment necessary to receive credit under the system for service in the South Carolina Retirement System is the accumulated contributions and interest in the South Carolina Retirement System and 5% of current salary for each year credited for periods less than a year.

Prisons

(R2, S2) directs the State Budget and Control Board and the Department of Corrections to design and construct a replacement facility in Lee County for the Central Correctional Institution and provides funding for such project as may be determined by the General Assembly and the State Treasurer.

Administration

(R198, S93) provides that furniture purchased to be used in any state office or reception area which is utilized by a type of agency director or in a board or conference room, must be reported, before its purchase, to the governing board of the respective agency when the cost exceeds $500.00.

Fiscal Information

(Special Note: This information is as of June 30, 1989, and was obtained in August, 1989, to meet the production schedule for this annual report. The data are subject to minor revision following year-end reconciliations which are completed late in each third quarter of 1989.)

Operating Expenditures (Excludes Capital Improvement Funds)

The Department of Corrections expended $183,732,201 in state appropriations, federal funds, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds in fiscal year 1988-89. Major expenditures included:

Salaries and fringe benefits of employees.....69%

Supplies (e.g. food, uniforms, medical and office).....10%

Items for resale by Prison Industries and canteens.....6%

Table 2, on the following page, enumerates the expenditures by state budget code.

Expenditures by Program (Excludes Capital Improvement Funds)

The Department's budget for this fiscal year identified six programs that define the departmental mission and provide performance indicators to measure effectiveness and cost. Based on the expenditure of state, federal, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds, the Department spent:

Administration (6.6%)	$ 12,116,779
Housing, Care, Security and Supervision (80.8%)	$148,510,203
Work and Vocational Activities (6.9%)	$ 12,718,163
Inmate Individual Growth and Motivation (2.6%)	$ 4,865,282
Penal Facilities and Inspection Services (0.2%)	$ 270,456
Palmetto School District One (2.9%)	$ 5,251,318

Cost Per Inmate (Based on average population in SCDC institutions.)

Annual per inmate cost in S.C. General Funds	$ 12,925
Previous fiscal year (FY 1987-88)	$ 12,213
Percentage increase	5.8%
Annual per inmate costs in state, federal and other funds*	$ 13,237
Previous fiscal year (FY 1987-88)	$ 12,421
Percentage increase	6.6%

*Excludes capital improvement, Prison Industries and canteen funds.

Table 2
Expenditures of the Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 1988-89

Description	Expenditure
Personnel Services	$102,367,426
Contractual Services	$ 11,495,472
Supplies	$ 18,239,857
Fixed Charges	$ 1,491,816
Travel	$ 623,993
Equipment	$ 2,993,682
Items for Resale*	$ 11,000,059
Case Services	$ 4,211,712
Lights/Heat/Power	$ 6,042,863
Transportation	$ 717,645
Employee Benefits	$ 24,492,676
Capital Fund Transfers	$ 55,000
Total Expenditures	$183,732,201

(Includes state funds, federal funds, special revenue, Prison Industries, and canteen funds. Excludes capital improvement expenditures.)

*This budget line includes consumer goods purchased for resale, principally in canteens, and raw materials purchased for resale after further processing in Prison Industries.

Grant Assistance During Fiscal Year 1988-89

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education

Chapter II to purchase computers and appropriate software for use at the institutional library to enhance educational programs: $3,923.

Chapter I to supplement and upgrade educational programs within the Department of Corrections for youths under 21 years of age: $378,720.

Vocational Educational Act to provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: $266,561.

Direct Service Delivery (Public Law 94-142) to provide special education for the handicapped (learning disabilities), age 21 and under: $38,605.

Adult Basic Education funds are utilized in the development and implementation of a comprehensive academic program: $107,854.

Title II (Education for Economic Security Act) to provide training for teachers in the latest teaching techniques in math and computer science: $2,235.

Adult Basic Education to hire teachers and furnish supplies for basic education programs at multi-grade levels: $146,577.

Through the S.C. State Library Board

Library services - book collection improvement for the Department of Corrections' libraries: $17,000.

Job Training Partnership Act (via the Governor's Office)

Transitional Linkage - to provide training skills in auto mechanics, brick masonry, and welding to supplement the 30-day work release program and assist incarcerated offenders to attain a comprehensive transition into the labor market: $450,000.

Literacy Program to provide literacy training to incarcerated offenders who are functionally illiterate (below 6.0 grade level): $75,000.

Public Safety Programs (via the Governor's Office)

Residential Addictions Treatment Unit provides a drug addictions treatment program for inmates with a history of substance abuse: $200,000.

Grant Assistance During Fiscal Year 1988-89
(continued)

Through the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

To reimburse states for expense incurred by the incarceration of Mariel-Cubans: $9,755

Strategic Planning for Prison Industries to provide technical assistance in expanding their operations: $24,660.

Assistance for the South Carolina Department of Corrections to further develop their Internal Management System through a behavioral classification system for female offenders: $25,000.

Publications and Documents
Fiscal Year 1988-89

The Department of Corrections has a continuous need to communicate its policy, progress and programs to elected and judicial officials throughout the State of South Carolina, to employees and inmates, and to the interested general public. To accomplish this task the Department uses a variety of regular and special publications:

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. (Issued annually following the close of the fiscal year. Copies are sent to depository libraries throughout the state.)

Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections. (Prepared monthly from input provided by all echelons of management throughout the Department.)

Inmate Guide. (A generalized guide prepared from formal official documents and policy, rules and regulations of the Department; each inmate receives a copy when he/she is admitted to the Department.)

Youthful Offender Act Services Information Guide. (Designed to acquaint Youthful Offenders, their families, SCDC and other criminal justice personnel, parole volunteers, and the general public with the Youthful Offender Act and the Department's implementation thereof.)

Defendants' Quarterly Report on Compliance. (Submitted to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina pursuant to the 1985 negotiated Consent Decree in the matter of Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke). The reports outline the Department's compliance with the terms of the Agreement.

Quarterly Training Report for the Department of Corrections. (The Consent Decree mentioned above requires continuous monitoring of training of current and new employees. This report documents the progress made throughout the Department.)

Newsletters/Pamphlets

The Communicator. (A monthly brief about training dates, personnel news, major promotions and changes in employee benefits.)

The Intercom. (A quarterly newsletter for and about the Department of Corrections, its employees and inmates.)

SCDC Employee Newsletter. (In-depth reporting on matters of interest to all employees; published periodically.)

Good News and Hard Facts. (A pamphlet outlining what crime victims need to know about the Department of Corrections.)

Newsletters/Pamphlets (continued)

Operation Get Smart: An Inside View of Crime and Imprisonment. (Aimed at educating young people about the consequences of criminal behavior.)

About Face. (A quarterly newsletter prepared by and for inmates within the Department of Corrections.)

Issue Oriented Publications

Annual Report Executive Summary.

Correctional Officer's Basic Training Manual.

Detailed Budget for 1988-89.

Employee Assistance Program Brochure.

Employee Orientation Manual.

Executive Digest. (Each digest concentrates on one corrections issue arising outside of the Department of Corrections which is of professional interest.)

Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina.

Our Retirement System.

SCDC Employee Handbook.

SCDC Index - Information for Decisionmakers. (Each Index concentrates on one departmental issue of general interest to managers.)

SCDC Training Academy Student Handbook.

Sexual Harassment Brochure.

SITCON Manual. (Security Manual for special incidents. Restricted distribution.)

Supervisory Training Manual.

The Frugal Bugle. (A newsletter highlighting the Waste Watchers campaign.)

In-Service Training Calendar. (Lists in-service classes to be held at the Training Academy.)

Sales Literature

Prison Industries publishes a variety of sales literature describing products and services produced by inmates for sale to government agencies, non-profit organizations, jobbers and brokers doing business solely within South Carolina, and (for services alone) any other business or organization. This range of literature covers such areas as:

Kirkwood Furniture for offices.

Office Master Modular Office Systems.

Body Master Vehicle Reclamation.

Sign-Center (Decals, road signs, name tags & desk markers.)

Craft Master Furniture Refurbishing.

Inmate and Personnel Statistics

This and the next page are a "data snapshot" of the inmates and employees of the Department of Corrections. Detailed inmate and personnel statistics are presented in the tables and figures which follow. The data include average population, admissions, and releases during the fiscal year, and select information regarding the FY 1989 admissions and the total inmate population as of the end of the fiscal year. Also included is information on the Department of Corrections' workforce. Where appropriate, the statistical data are also presented graphically.

Profile of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

Number of inmates admitted.....10,471

Sentenced by courts.....82.0%

Probation revocations.....8%

Parole revocations.....6.9%

Other (early release revocations, resentencing, death row).....3.2%

Inmates admitted who were between 17 & 29 years of age.....59.0%

Average sentence length.....4 Yrs. 10 Mos.
(Excludes life, death, shock probation, restitution, and YOA sentences.)

Most Serious Offenses (71.9% of the 10,471 admissions)

Percentage sentenced for :

Dangerous Drugs:	**17.2%**
Traffic Offenses:	**14.2%**
Larceny:	**13.5%**
Burglary:	**11.1%**
Fraudulent Activities:	**5.8%**
Assault:	**5.6%**
Stolen Vehicle:	**4.5%**

Profile of Inmates Released During FY 1989

Number of inmates released.....8,480

Inmates who "maxed out".....35%

Placed on probation (had split sentence).....26%

Paroled by the Youthful Offender Act Board.....9%

Paroled by the Dept. of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services.....13%

Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act releases.....5%

Other.....12%

Profile of Total Inmate Population as of June 30, 1989

Number of inmates in SCDC jurisdiction.....15,258

Average sentence length.....11 Yrs. 8 Mos.

Serving Youthful Offender Act sentences.....5.2%

With sentences of more than 20 years (including life).....2.2%

With death sentences.....0.3%

Who are white males.....35.1%

Non-white males.....58.8%

White females.....2.1%

Non-white females.....3.9%

Average age.....31

29 years of age or younger.....49.9%

Most Serious Offenses (76.1% of the 15,258 inmates.)

Percentage sentenced for:

Burglary:	14.9%
Dangerous Drugs:	14.4%
Larceny:	12.0%
Homicide:	11.2%
Robbery:	9.7%
Sexual Assault:	7.0%
Assault:	6.9%

Department of Corrections' Employees (as of June 16, 1989)

Total.....5,466

Security personnel.....3,384

Non-security personnel.....2,082

Percentage of total who are white males.....32.5%

Non-white males.....33.9%

White females.....17.4%

Non-white females.....16.2%

Number of inmates per authorized correctional officer.....3.7

Table 3
Per Inmate Costs - Fiscal Years 1979 - 1989

	BASED ON STATE FUNDS SPENT		BASED ON ALL FUNDS SPENT**	
FISCAL YEAR	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS ***	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS ***
1979	4,796	13.14	5,488	15.03
1980	4,995	13.65	5,666	15.48
1981	6,067	16.62	6,489	17.78
1982	6,765	18.53	7,110	19.48
1983	7,332	20.09	7,520	20.60
1984	8,508	23.25	8,632	23.59
1985	9,290	25.45	9,476	25.96
1986	10,239	28.05	10,471	28.69
1987	11,471	31.43	11,721	32.11
1988	12,213	33.37	12,421	33.94
1989	12,925	35.41	13,237	36.27

*Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities, institutional diversionary programs or other non-SCDC locations.

**State, Federal and Special Revenues.

***Based on 365 days per year, except leap year when 366 days are used.

Minor adjustments have been made in the daily costs for 1980 and 1984 to reflect those were leap years.

Figure 3
Per Inmate Costs
(All Funds)
Fiscal Years 1979 - 1989

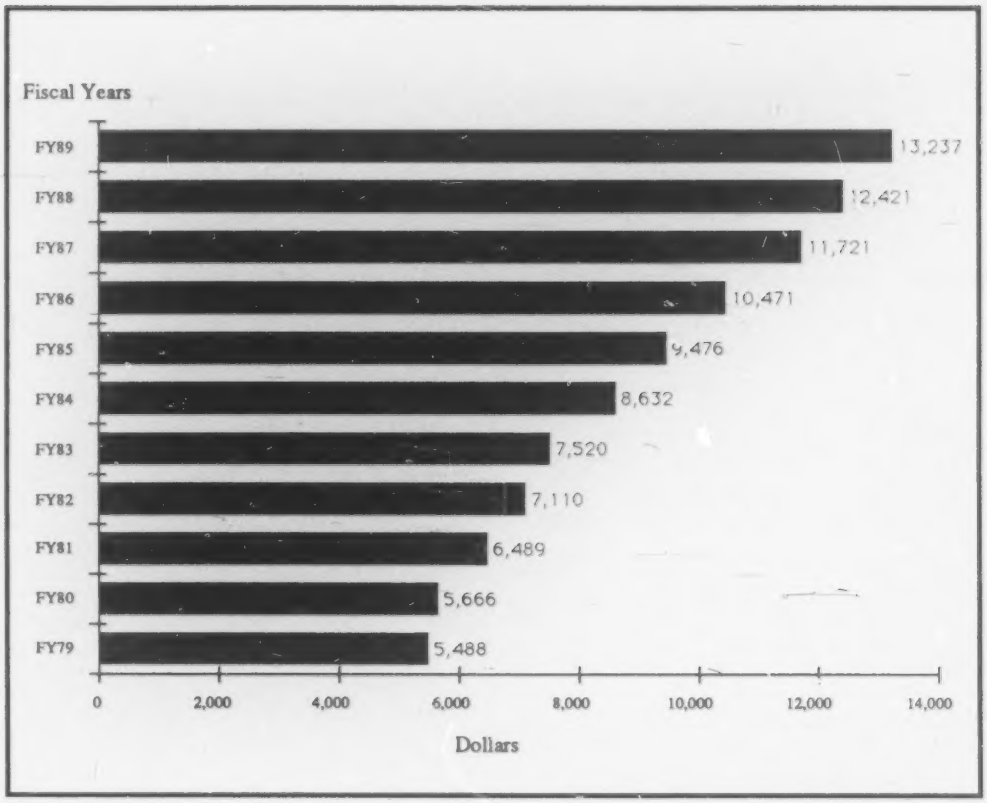


Table 4
SCDC Average Inmate Population
Calendar Years 1968 - 1989

CALENDAR YEAR	IN SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL PLACEMENTS [1]	IN DESIGNATED FACILITIES [2]	TOTAL* UNDER SCDC JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREV. YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREV. YEAR
1968	2,362	- -	- -	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	- -	- -	2,519	157	6.6
1970	2,705	- -	- -	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	- -	- -	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	- -	- -	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	- -	- -	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,907	24	- -	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,079	26	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,039	25	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,590	28	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,766	72	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,797	179	703	7,679	116	1.5
1980	7,165	184	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981	7,290	304	628	8,222	203	2.5
1982	7,956	493	590	9,039	817	9.9
1983	8,166	902	554	9,622	583	6.4
1984	8,322	1,109	527	9,958	336	3.5
1985	8,865	1,401	487	10,753	795	8.0
1986	9,817	1,682	470	11,969	1,216	11.3
1987	10,734	1,831	496	13,061	1,092	9.1
1988	11,275	1,882	467	13,624	563	4.3
1989**	13,004	1,145	460	14,609	985	7.2

[1] This category of inmates does not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and has increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Program (in 1982). Special placements included those inmates assigned to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole, Shock Probation, and Restitution.

[2] Suitable city, county and state facilities have been designated to house State inmates as a means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities, and facilitating work at the facilities and in the community.

* The jurisdiction count in this table does not include YOA parolees or inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) (S.C. Code of Laws, 1976, Section 24-3-1110) invoked in September, 1983, and EPA invoked in May, 1987. The average EPA counts were as follows: CY 1983 - 22; CY 1984 - 74; CY 1985 - 443; CY 1986 - 651; CY 1987 - 731 (EPA), 50 (EPA II); CY 1988 - 612 (EPA), 160 (EPAII); CY 1989 - 308 (EPA), 219 (EPAII).

** Average calculated from January, 1989 - June, 1989 population figures.

Figure 4
Average Inmate Population
Calendar Years 1968 - 1988

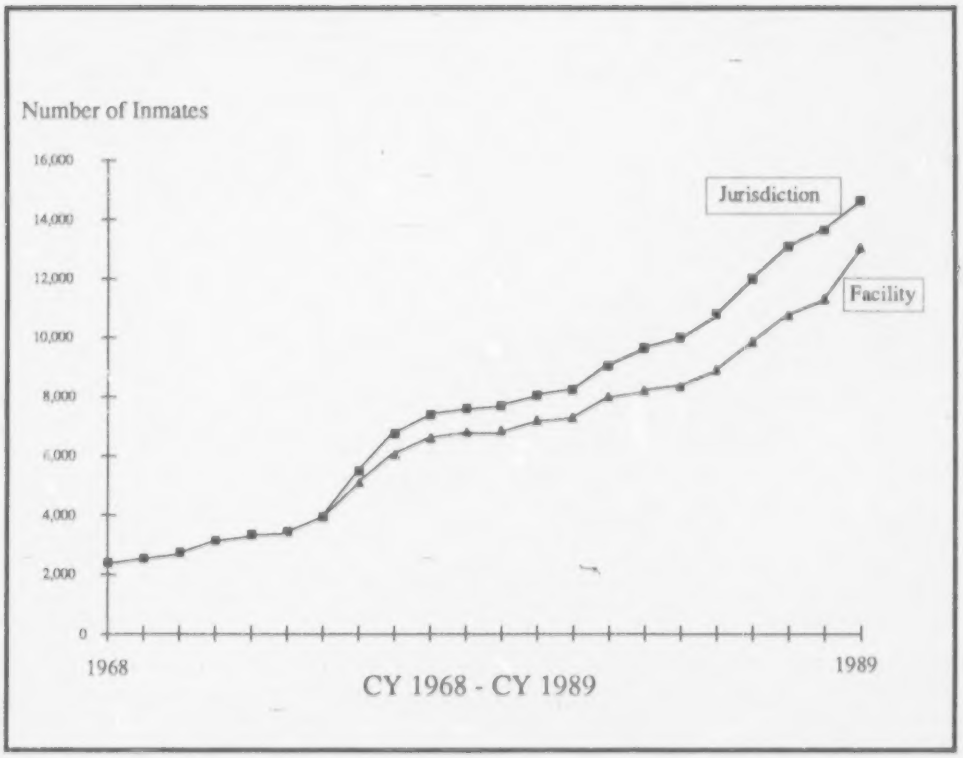


Table 5
SCDC Average Inmate Population - Fiscal Years 1968 - 1989

FISCAL YEAR	IN SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL* PLACEMENTS	IN** DESIGNATED FACILITIES	TOTAL*** UNDER SCDC JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1968	2,378	--	--	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	--	--	2,355	-23	-1.0
1970	2,537	--	--	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	--	--	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	--	--	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	--	--	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,517	25	--	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,557	25	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,671	25	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,392	27	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,677	32	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,761	149	713	7,623	176	2.4
1980	7,003	184	682	7,869	246	3.2
1981	7,190	236	652	8,078	209	2.7
1982	7,635	353	614	8,602	524	6.5
1983	8,151	683	558	9,392	790	9.2
1984	8,182	1,051	556	9,789	397	4.2
1985	8,539	1,081	501	10,121	332	3.4
1986	9,299	978	478	10,755	634	6.3
1987	10,320	993	473	11,786	1,031	9.6
1988	11,069	1,104	487	12,660	874	7.4
1989	12,426	1,162	461	14,049	1,389	11.0

*This category of inmates does not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and has increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements include those inmates assigned to Byrnes Clinical Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole, Shock Probation, and Restitution.

**Suitable city, county and state facilities have been designated to house State inmates as a means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities, and facilitating work at the facilities and in the community.

***The jurisdiction count on this table does not include YOA parolees or inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) (S.C. Code of Laws 1976, Section 24-3-1110) invoked in September, 1983, and EPA invoked in May, 1987. The average EPA counts were as follows: FY 1984 - 24; FY 1985 - 271; FY 1986 - 574; FY 1987 - 768; FY 1988 - 654 (EPA), 126 (EPA II); FY 1989 - 377(EPA), 213 (EPA II).

Figure 5
Average Inmate Population
Fiscal Years 1968 - 1989

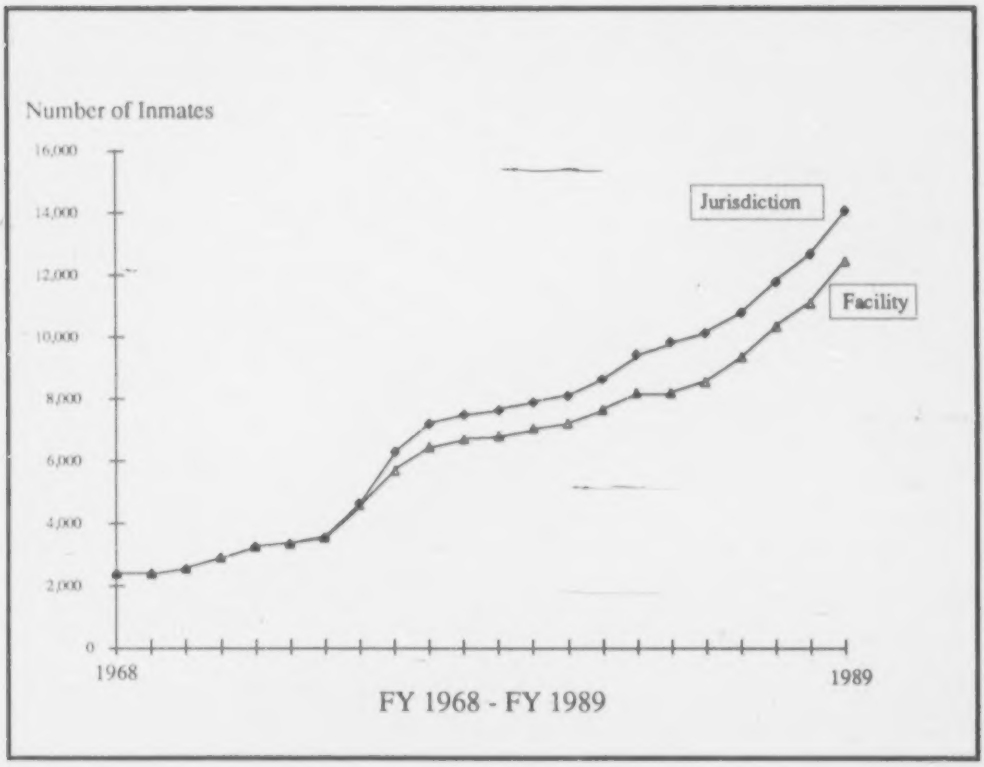


Table 6
Admissions To and Releases From SCDC Base Population During FY 1989

ADMISSIONS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
			Number	Percent
New Admissions from Court	**7,713**	**872**	**8,585**	**82.0**
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA)*	723	21	744	7.1
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	6,451	779	7,230	69.0
Restitution Center	112	24	136	
Shock Probationers	427	48	475	4.5
Probation Revocations	**783**	**51**	**834**	**8.0**
Without New Sentence	426	33	459	4.4
With New Sentence	357	18	375	3.6
Parole Revocations	**670**	**48**	**718**	**6.9**
YOA Without New Sentence	193	6	199	1.9
YOA With New Sentence	4	0	4	0.0**
Non-YOA Without New Sentence	430	37	467	4.5
Non-YOA With New Sentence	43	5	48	0.5
EPA Revocations* **	**170**	**12**	**182**	**1.7**
EPA I	128	9	137	1.3
EPA II	42	3	45	0.4
Resentenced	**125**	**4**	**129**	**1.2**
Death Row	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0.1**
Other	**15**	**1**	**16**	**0.2**
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	**9,483**	**988**	**10,471**	**100.1****
RELEASES				
Expiration of Sentence/Release Less Good Time	**2,671**	**305**	**2,976**	**35.1**
Placed on Probation	**1,979**	**215**	**2,194**	**25.9**
Paroled by YOA Board	**705**	**23**	**728**	**8.6**
Paroled by DPPPS***	**982**	**106**	**1,088**	**12.8**
Resentenced	**120**	**6**	**126**	**1.5**
Released to EPA I	**288**	**20**	**308**	**3.6**
Released to EPA II	**73**	**10**	**83**	**1.0**
Deaths	**33**	**1**	**34**	**0.4**
Executed	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.0**
Shock Probationers	**419**	**48**	**467**	**5.5**
Restitution Center	**81**	**15**	**96**	**1.1**
Other Releases	**350**	**30**	**380**	**4.5**
TOTAL RELEASES	**7,701**	**779**	**8,480**	**100.0**

*See Appendix C for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

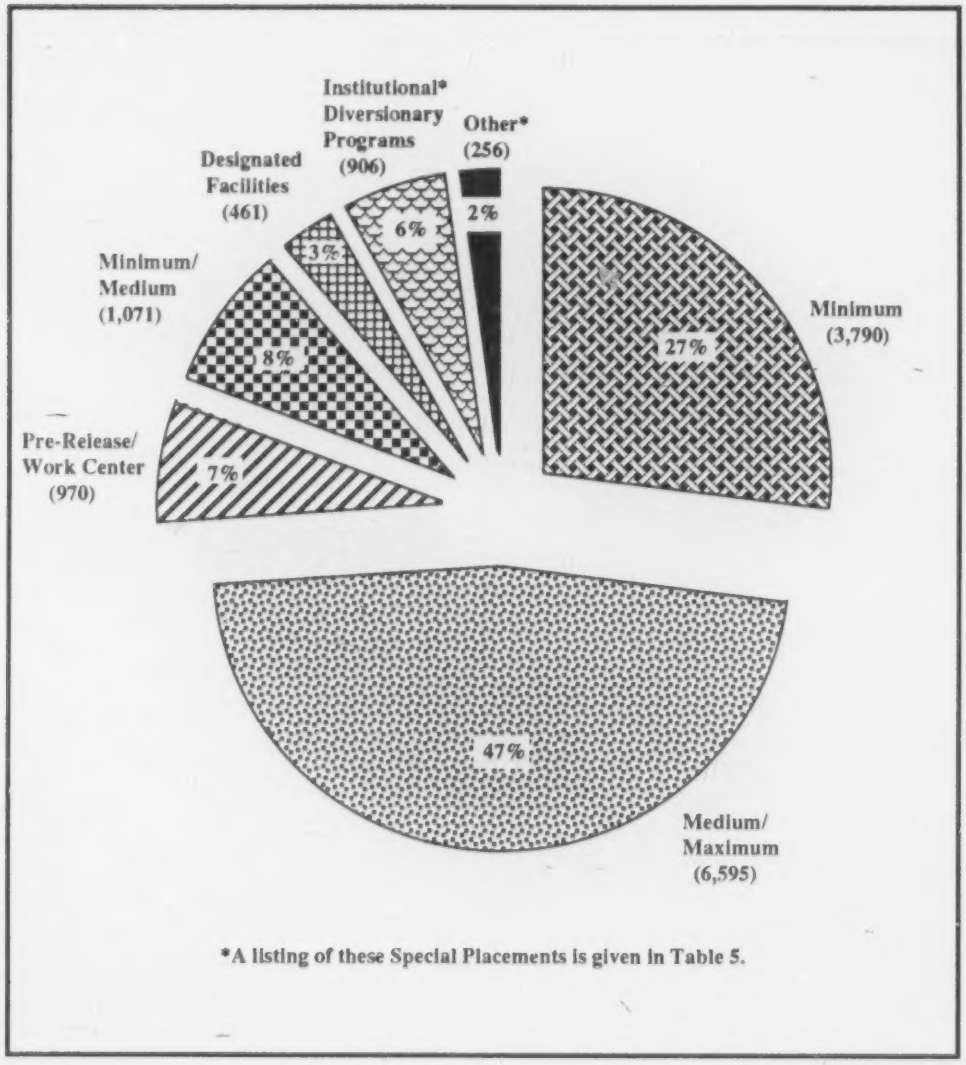
**Percent is less than 0.1%

***See page 4 for a discussion of releases under the Prison Overcrowding Powers Act.

****Total equals more than 100% due to rounding.

*****Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services.

Figure 6
Distribution of Average Inmate Population By Type of Facility During FY 1989



*A listing of these Special Placements is given in Table 5.

Figure 7
Race and Sex of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

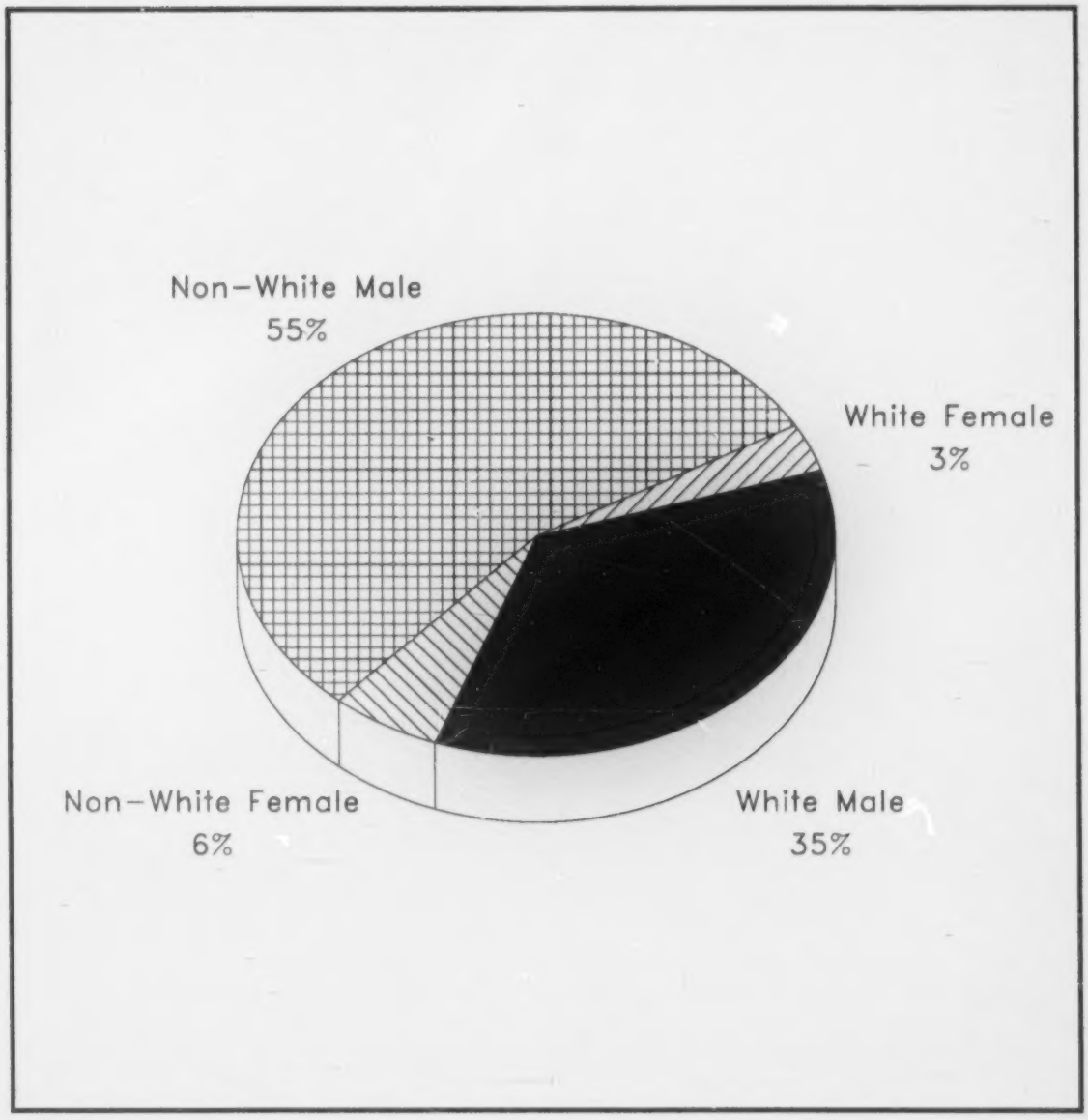


Table 7
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK**
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	
APPALACHIAN REGION***	1,815	48.9	2,102	36.4	201	55.7	228	36.6	4,346	41.4	-
Abbeville	18	0.5	40	0.7	1	0.3	2	0.3	61	0.6	38
Anderson	152	4.1	108	1.9	19	5.2	10	1.6	289	2.8	11
Cherokee	83	2.2	72	1.2	8	2.2	3	0.5	166	1.6	19
Edgefield	13	0.4	62	1.1	0	0.0	3	0.5	78	0.7	36
Greenville	641	17.3	870	15.1	82	22.7	119	19.0	1,712	16.3	1
Greenwood	64	1.7	119	2.1	10	2.8	10	1.6	203	1.9	13
Laurens	87	2.3	91	1.6	6	1.7	12	1.9	196	1.9	15
McCormick	1	0.0	28	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.2	30	0.3	44
Oconee	51	1.4	21	0.4	10	2.8	7	1.1	89	0.8	33
Pickens	136	3.7	49	0.8	13	3.6	5	0.8	203	1.9	14
Saluda	11	0.3	14	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.2	27	0.3	45
Spartanburg	305	8.2	382	6.6	26	7.2	31	5.0	744	7.1	4
Union	41	1.1	59	1.0	5	1.4	3	0.5	108	1.0	27
York	212	5.7	187	3.2	20	5.5	21	3.4	440	4.2	6
MIDLANDS REGION***	958	25.7	1,810	31.4	78.0	21.8	215	34.3	3,061	29.2	-
Aiken	195	5.3	206	3.6	14	3.9	48	7.7	463	4.4	5
Bamberg	11	0.3	40	0.7	1	0.3	4	0.6	56	0.5	39
Barnwell	23	0.6	52	0.9	1	0.3	7	1.1	83	0.8	35
Calhoun	1	0.0	19	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.2	22	0.2	46
Chester	27	0.7	68	1.2	1	0.3	4	0.6	100	1.0	29
Clarendon	20	0.5	84	1.5	1	0.3	3	0.5	108	1.0	26
Fairfield	14	0.4	36	0.6	1	0.3	2	0.3	53	0.5	40
Kershaw	37	1.0	51	0.9	2	0.6	10	1.6	100	1.0	28
Lancaster	86	2.3	68	1.2	3	0.8	12	1.9	169	1.6	17
Lee	7	0.2	73	1.3	1	0.3	12	1.9	93	0.9	30
Lexington	183	4.9	130	2.2	16	4.4	12	1.9	341	3.3	9
Newberry	52	1.4	76	1.3	5	1.4	6	1.0	139	1.3	22
Orangeburg	36	1.0	183	3.2	3	0.8	23	3.7	245	2.3	12
Richland	157	4.2	525	9.1	22	6.1	51	8.1	755	7.2	2
Sumter	109	2.9	199	3.4	6	1.7	20	3.2	334	3.2	10

Table 7 (continued)
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK**
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	
COASTAL REGION***	930	25.1	1,867	32.2	83	23.2	183	29.2	3,063	29.2	-
Allendale	0	0.0	37	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.5	40	0.4	43
Beaufort	40	1.1	111	1.9	4	1.1	5	0.8	160	1.5	20
Berkeley	76	2.1	53	0.9	2	0.6	2	0.3	133	1.3	23
Charleston	191	5.2	499	8.6	28	7.7	37	5.9	755	7.2	3
Chesterfield	20	0.5	59	1.0	3	0.8	3	0.5	85	0.8	34
Colleton	24	0.6	57	1.0	3	0.8	13	2.1	97	0.9	30
Darlington	55	1.5	111	1.9	6	1.7	18	2.9	190	1.8	16
Dillon	27	0.7	54	0.9	2	0.6	7	1.1	90	0.9	32
Dorchester	43	1.2	69	1.2	2	0.6	3	0.5	117	1.1	24
Florence	97	2.6	238	4.1	6	1.7	27	4.3	368	3.5	8
Georgetown	33	0.9	73	1.3	1	0.3	7	1.1	114	1.1	25
Hampton	8	0.2	41	0.7	1	0.3	2	0.3	52	0.5	41
Horry	227	6.1	160	2.8	19	5.2	17	2.7	423	4.0	7
Jasper	15	0.4	31	0.5	1	0.3	4	0.6	51	0.5	42
Marion	25	0.7	102	1.8	2	0.6	17	2.7	146	1.4	21
Marlboro	27	0.7	41	0.7	2	0.6	3	0.5	73	0.7	37
Williamsburg	22	0.6	131	2.3	1	0.3	15	2.4	169	1.6	18
OUT-OF-STATE	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	-
TOTAL	3,704	99.7	5,779	100.0	362	100.7	626	100.1	10,471	99.8	-

*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

**Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

***The regional percent is the sum of the counties in the region.

Figure 8
Inmate Admissions During FY 1989
by Committing County and Correctional Region

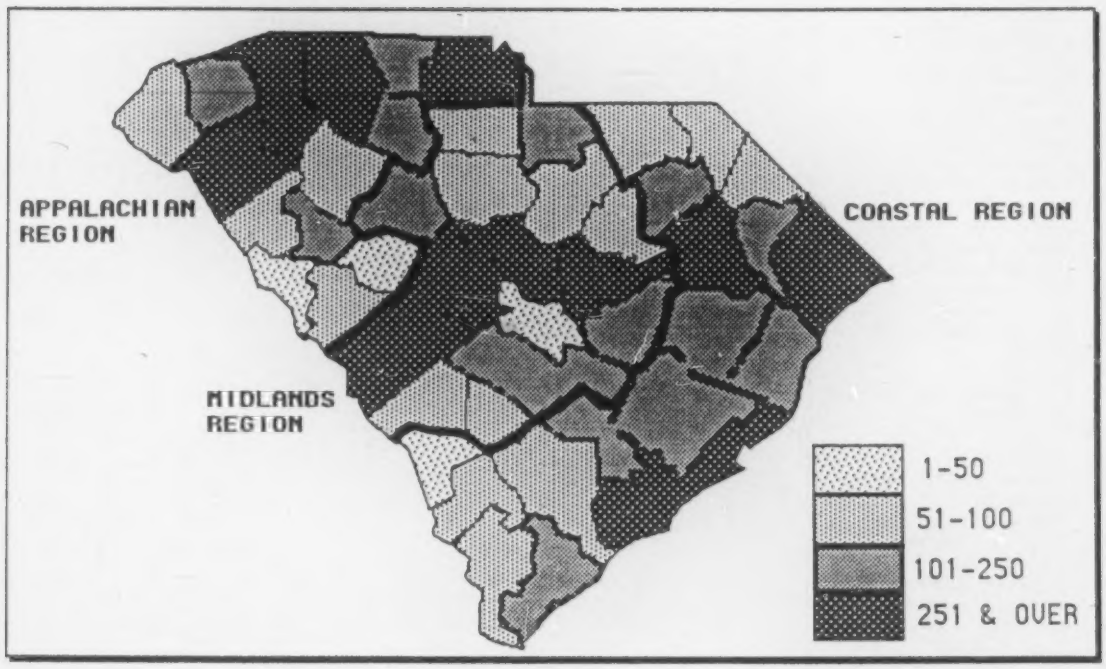


Table 8
Offense Distribution of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Traffic Offense	1,775	1,318	89	30	3,212	15.9	3,212	15.9
Larceny	995	1,596	91	259	2,941	14.6	6,153	30.5
Dangerous Drugs	711	1,803	80	238	2,832	14.1	8,985	44.6
Burglary	968	1,362	27	15	2,372	11.8	11,357	56.4
Fraud	413	514	262	265	1,454	7.2	12,811	63.6
Stolen Vehicle	380	553	2	6	941	4.7	13,752	68.3
Assault	251	624	11	46	932	4.6	14,684	72.9
Forgery	253	415	73	116	857	4.3	15,541	77.2
Robbery	133	516	7	19	675	3.4	16,216	80.5
Obstructing Police	144	305	4	27	480	2.4	16,696	82.9
Family Offenses	180	217	5	5	407	2.0	17,103	84.9
Weapon Offenses	101	240	2	9	352	1.7	17,455	86.7
Stolen Property	101	236	5	5	347	1.7	17,802	88.4
Homicide	102	162	12	18	294	1.5	18,096	89.8
Damaged Property	126	121	3	7	257	1.3	18,353	91.1
Sexual Assault	117	131	1	0	249	1.2	18,602	92.3
Obstructing Justice	57	151	15	25	248	1.2	18,850	93.6
Public Peace	77	109	5	22	213	1.1	19,063	94.6
Drunkenness	104	94	3	4	205	1.0	19,268	95.7
Acc. to Felony	74	97	11	16	198	1.0	19,466	96.6
Flight/Escape	106	69	4	4	183	0.9	19,649	97.5
Sex Offenses	92	45	0	1	138	0.7	19,787	98.2
Arson	46	35	8	4	93	0.5	19,880	98.7
Invasion	30	50	2	4	86	0.4	19,966	99.1
Commercial Sex Offenses	2	4	11	20	37	0.2	20,003	99.3
Smuggling	14	17	2	0	33	0.2	20,036	99.5
Liquor	8	12	1	2	23	0.1	20,059	99.6
Kidnapping	4	11	1	0	16	0.1	20,075	99.7
Crimes Against Persons	4	6	1	0	11	0.1	20,086	99.7
Gambling	3	5	0	1	9	0.0**	20,095	99.8
Embezzlement	6	0	1	0	7	0.0**	20,102	99.8
Property Crimes	4	2	1	0	7	0.0**	20,109	99.8
Conservation	5	1	0	0	6	0.0**	20,115	99.9
Habitual Offender	1	5	0	0	6	0.0**	20,121	99.9
Obscene Materials	5	0	0	0	5	0.0**	20,126	99.9
Bribery	1	3	0	0	4	0.0**	20,130	99.9
Public Order	1	2	0	0	3	0.0**	20,133	100.0
Tax Evasion	2	0	1	0	3	0.0**	20,136	100.0
Licensing Violations	1	1	0	1	3	0.0**	20,139	100.0
Vagrancy	2	0	0	0	2	0.0**	20,141	100.0
Extortion	0	2	0	0	2	0.0**	20,143	100.0
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES***	7,399	10,834	741	1,169	20,143	100.0	-	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	3,704	5,779	362	626	10,471	-	-	-

*An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

**Percentage is less than 0.1%.

***All offenses committed by inmates are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

Note: The cumulative total percent column may vary from a summation of the total percent column due to rounding.

Figure 9
Offense Distribution of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1989

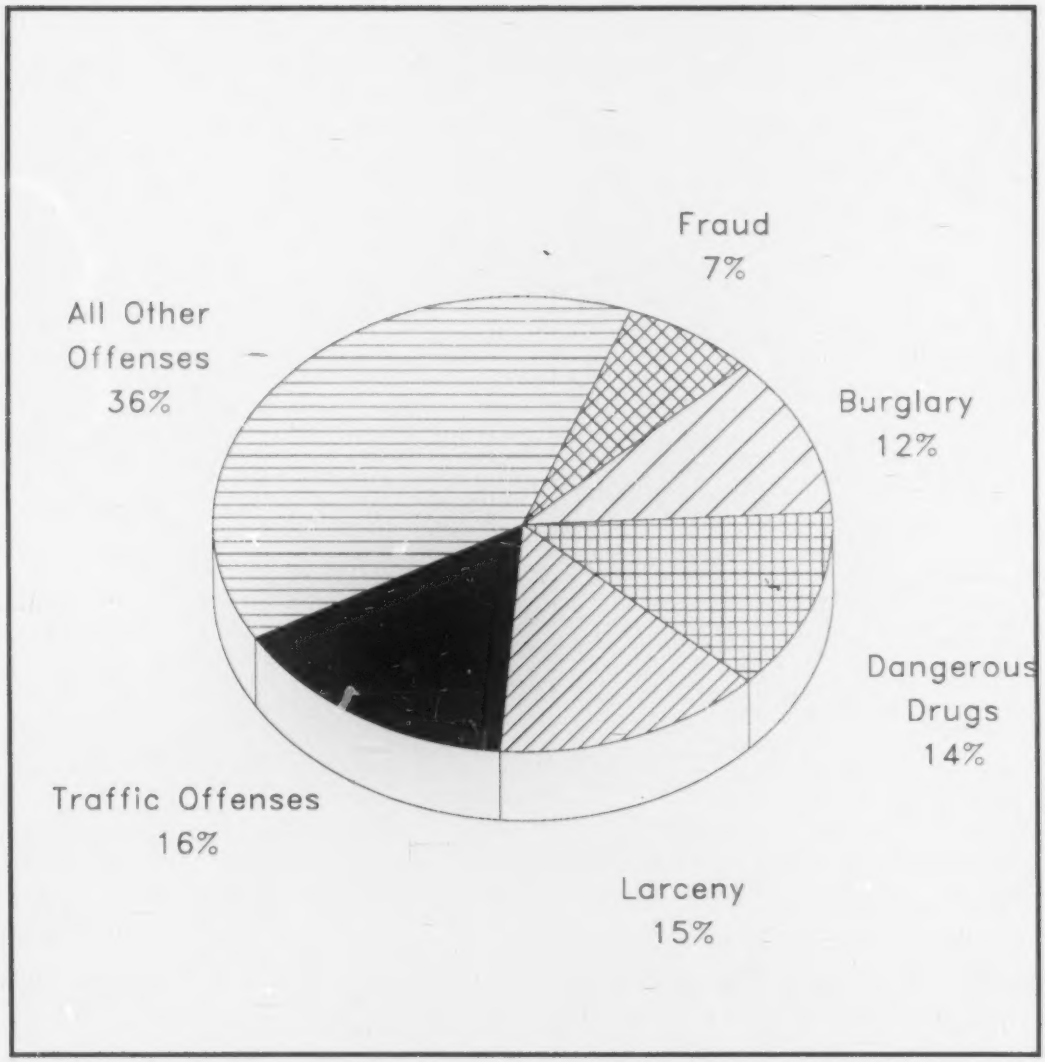


Table 9
Most Serious Offense of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dangerous Drugs	444	1,149	46	163	1,802	17.2	1,802	17.2
Traffic Offenses	810	622	48	11	1,491	14.2	3,293	31.4
Larceny	430	784	50	145	1,409	13.5	4,702	44.9
Burglary	455	683	14	8	1,160	11.1	5,862	56.0
Fraud	161	230	98	115	604	5.8	6,466	61.8
Assault	148	404	6	31	589	5.6	7,055	67.4
Stolen Vehicle	205	260	1	4	470	4.5	7,525	71.9
Forgery	114	215	39	60	428	4.1	7,953	76.0
Robbery	84	321	4	10	419	4.0	8,372	80.0
Family Offenses	151	191	2	3	347	3.3	8,719	83.3
Homicide	88	137	10	16	251	2.4	8,970	85.7
Obstructing Police	67	125	3	8	203	1.9	9,173	87.6
Stolen Property	59	135	3	2	199	1.9	9,372	89.5
Sexual Assault	97	96	1	0	194	1.9	9,566	91.4
Damaged Property	66	59	2	3	130	1.2	9,696	92.6
Drunkenness	67	44	1	0	112	1.1	9,808	93.7
Weapon Offenses	29	81	0	2	112	1.1	9,920	94.7
Accessory to Felony	34	52	9	9	104	1.0	10,024	95.7
Sex Offenses	65	32	0	0	97	0.9	10,121	96.7
Public Peace	27	36	3	14	80	0.8	10,201	97.4
Obstructing Justice	19	37	3	6	65	0.6	10,266	98.0
Arson	31	21	8	4	64	0.6	10,330	98.7
Invasion	14	22	1	2	39	0.4	10,369	99.0
Flight/Escape	16	13	0	0	29	0.3	10,398	99.3
Commercial Sex Offenses	1	2	7	9	19	0.2	10,417	99.5
Smuggling	7	8	1	0	16	0.2	10,433	99.6
Kidnapping	2	6	1	0	9	0.1	10,442	99.7
Liquor	2	5	0	0	7	0.1	10,449	99.8
Habitual Offender	1	5	0	0	6	0.1	10,455	99.8
Embezzlement	3	0	1	0	4	0.0**	10,459	99.9
Gambling	0	3	0	0	3	0.0**	10,462	99.9
Conservation	3	0	0	0	3	0.0**	10,465	99.9
Obscene Materials	2	0	0	0	2	0.0**	10,467	100.0
Bribery	0	1	0	0	1	0.0**	10,468	100.0
Tax Evasion	1	0	0	0	1	0.0**	10,469	100.0
Crimes Against Person	1	0	0	0	1	0.0**	10,470	100.0
Licensing Violations	0	0	0	1	1	0.0**	10,471	100.0
TOTAL	3,704	5,779	362	626	10,471	100.0	-	-

* An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

**Percentage is less than 0.1%.

Note: The cumulative total percent column may vary from a summation of the total percent column due to rounding.

Figure 10
Most Serious Offense of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

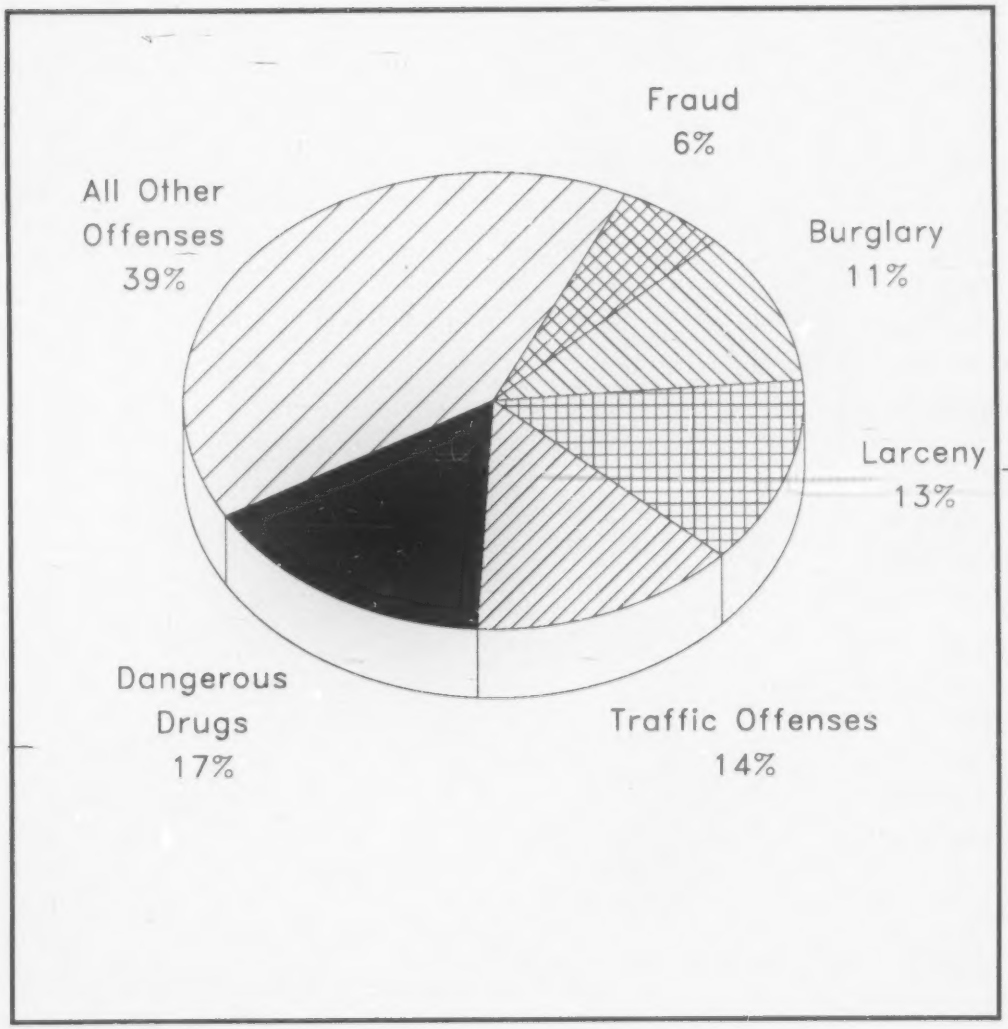


Table 10
Sentence Length Distribution of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
SENTENCE LENGTH	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Shock Probation	234	6.3	193	3.3	26	7.2	22	3.5	475	4.5
YOA	358	9.7	573	9.9	9	2.5	20	3.2	960	9.2
Restitution	55	1.5	57	1.0	11	3.0	13	2.1	136	1.3
3 Mos. or Less	205	5.5	272	4.7	15	4.1	29	4.6	521	5.0
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Year	758	20.5	1,033	17.9	88	24.3	140	22.4	2,019	19.3
1 Year	344	9.3	483	8.4	43	11.9	61	9.7	931	8.9
1 Year 1 Day - 2 Years	360	9.7	481	8.3	41	11.3	83	13.3	965	9.2
2 Years 1 Day - 3 Years	244	6.6	455	7.9	39	10.8	68	10.9	806	7.7
3 Years 1 Day - 4 Years	147	4.0	203	3.5	16	4.4	36	5.8	402	3.8
4 Years 1 Day - 5 Years	246	6.6	481	8.3	31	8.6	53	8.5	811	7.7
5 Years 1 Day - 6 Years	73	2.0	147	2.5	8	2.2	6	1.0	234	2.2
6 Years 1 Day - 7 Years	60	1.6	136	2.4	8	2.2	18	2.9	222	2.1
7 Years 1 Day - 8 Years	71	1.9	166	2.9	2	0.6	15	2.4	254	2.4
8 Years 1 Day - 9 Years	41	1.1	65	1.1	0	0.0	11	1.8	117	1.1
9 Years 1 Day - 10 Years	153	4.1	269	4.7	10	2.8	12	1.9	444	4.2
10 Years 1 Day - 20 Years	222	6.0	487	8.4	10	2.8	33	5.3	752	7.2
20 Years 1 Day - 30 Years	81	2.2	197	3.4	3	0.8	3	0.5	284	2.7
Over 30 Years	20	0.5	25	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	0.4
Life w/10 Year Parole Elig.	6	0.2	21	0.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	28	0.3
Life w/20 Year Parole Elig.	18	0.5	18	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.3	39	0.4
Life w/30 Year Parole Elig.	5	0.1	13	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	19	0.2
Death	3	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1
TOTAL	3,704	100.0	5779	100.0	362	100.1	626	100.3	10,471	99.9
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH**	4 Years 5 Months		5 Years 5 Months		2 Years 11 Months		3 Years 1 Month		4 Years 10 Months	

*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
**This average does not not include inmates with life, death and YOA sentences, shock probationers or restitutioners.

Figure 11
Sentence Lengths of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1989

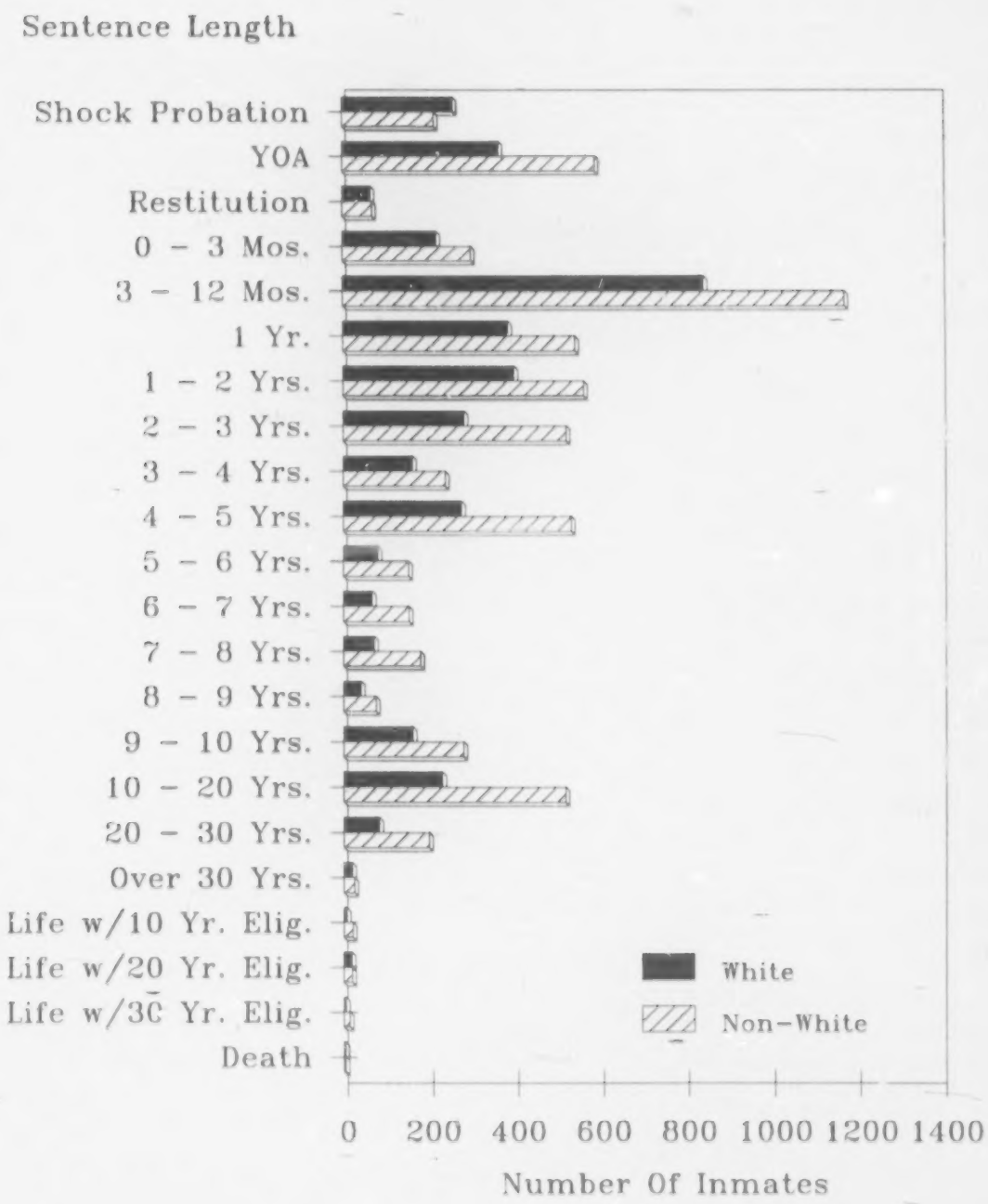


Table 11
Age distribution of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
AGE	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 17	3	0.1	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1
17 - 19	504	13.6	661	11.4	22	6.1	41	6.5	1228	11.7
20 - 24	885	23.9	1,449	25.1	78	21.5	152	24.3	2,564	24.5
25 - 29	776	21.0	1,338	23.2	88	24.3	182	29.1	2,384	22.8
30 - 34	603	16.3	1,051	18.2	78	21.5	128	20.4	1,860	17.8
35 - 39	373	10.1	654	11.3	52	14.4	70	11.2	1,149	11.0
40 - 44	251	6.8	327	5.7	21	5.8	29	4.6	628	6.0
45 - 49	123	3.3	139	2.4	16	4.4	11	1.8	289	2.8
50 - 54	78	2.1	76	1.3	3	0.8	5	0.8	162	1.5
55 - 59	51	1.4	42	0.7	2	0.6	5	0.8	100	1.0
60 - 64	36	1.0	22	0.4	2	0.6	1	0.2	61	0.6
65 - 69	14	0.4	10	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	25	0.2
70 and Over	7	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	11	0.1
TOTAL	3,704	100.0	5,779	100.0	362	100.0	626	100.0	10,471	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS		112		162		2		12		288
18 AND OVER		3,589		5,610		360		614		10,173
21 AND OVER		3,005		4,840		329		561		8,735
24 AND UNDER		1,392		2,117		100		193		3,802
62 AND OVER		36		23		1		2		62
65 AND OVER		21		13		0		2		36
AVERAGE AGE		30		29		30		29		29

Figure 12
Age Distribution of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

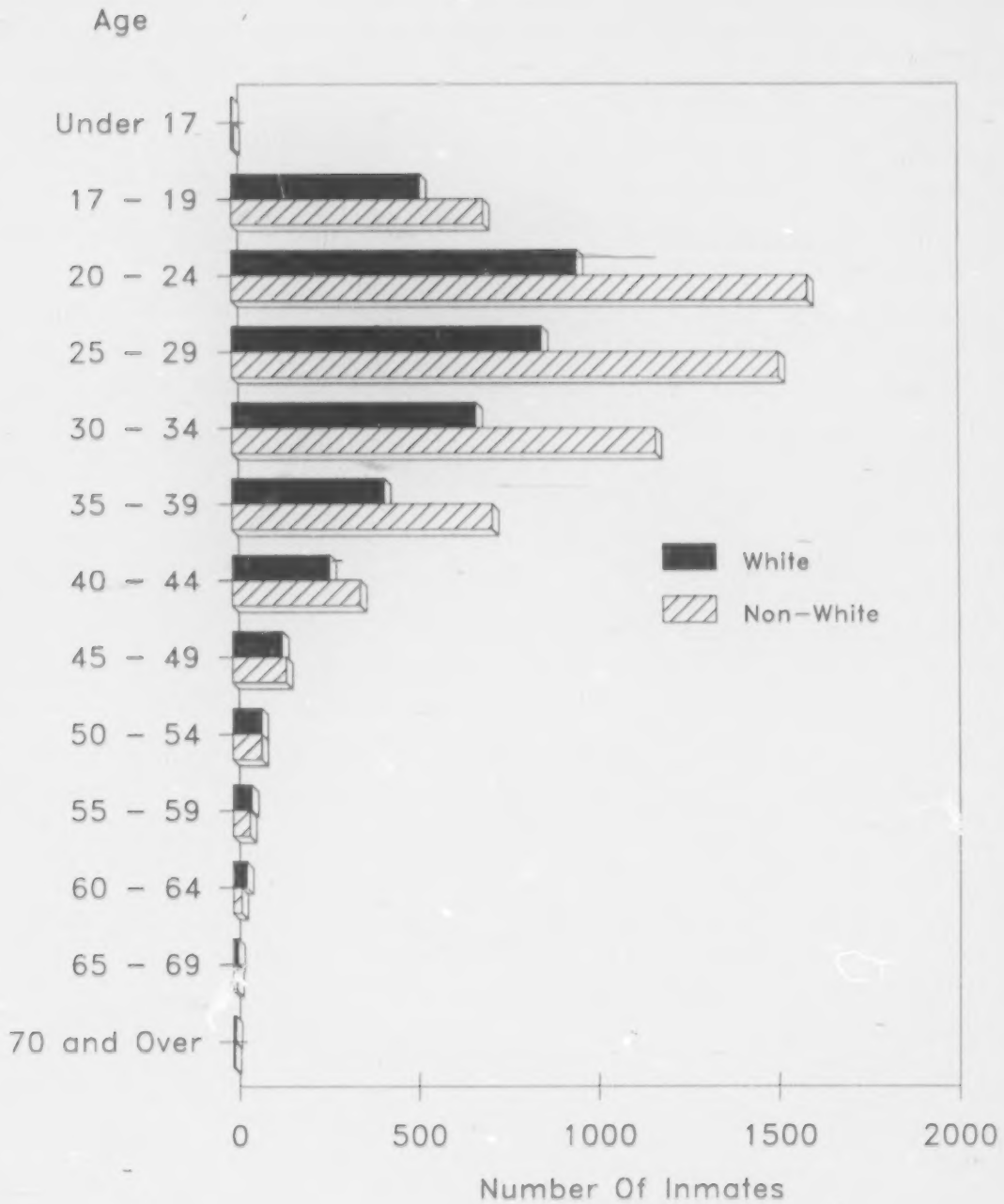


Table 12
Distribution by Committing Planning Districts of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

PLANNING DISTRICTS*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I. Appalachian	1,366	36.9	1,502	26.0	158	43.6	175	28.0	3,201	30.6
II. Upper Savannah	194	5.2	354	6.1	18	5.0	29	4.6	595	5.7
III. Catawba	366	9.9	383	6.6	29	8.0	40	6.4	818	7.8
IV. Central Midlands	407	11.0	766	13.3	44	12.2	71	11.3	1,288	12.3
V. Lower Savannah	266	7.2	538	9.3	20	5.5	86	13.7	910	8.7
VI. Santee-Lynches	173	4.7	407	7.0	10	2.8	45	7.2	635	6.1
VII. Pee Dee	252	6.8	606	10.5	21	5.8	75	12.0	954	9.1
VIII. Waccamaw	282	7.6	363	6.3	21	5.8	39	6.2	705	6.7
IX. Berk.-Chasn.-Dorc.	310	8.4	620	10.7	32	8.8	42	6.7	1,004	9.6
X. Low Country	87	2.3	240	4.2	9	2.5	24	3.8	360	3.4
XI. Out-Of-State	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3,704	100.00	5,779	100.00	362	100.00	626	100.00	10,471	100.00

*Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Appendix G.

Figure 13
Committing Planning Districts of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

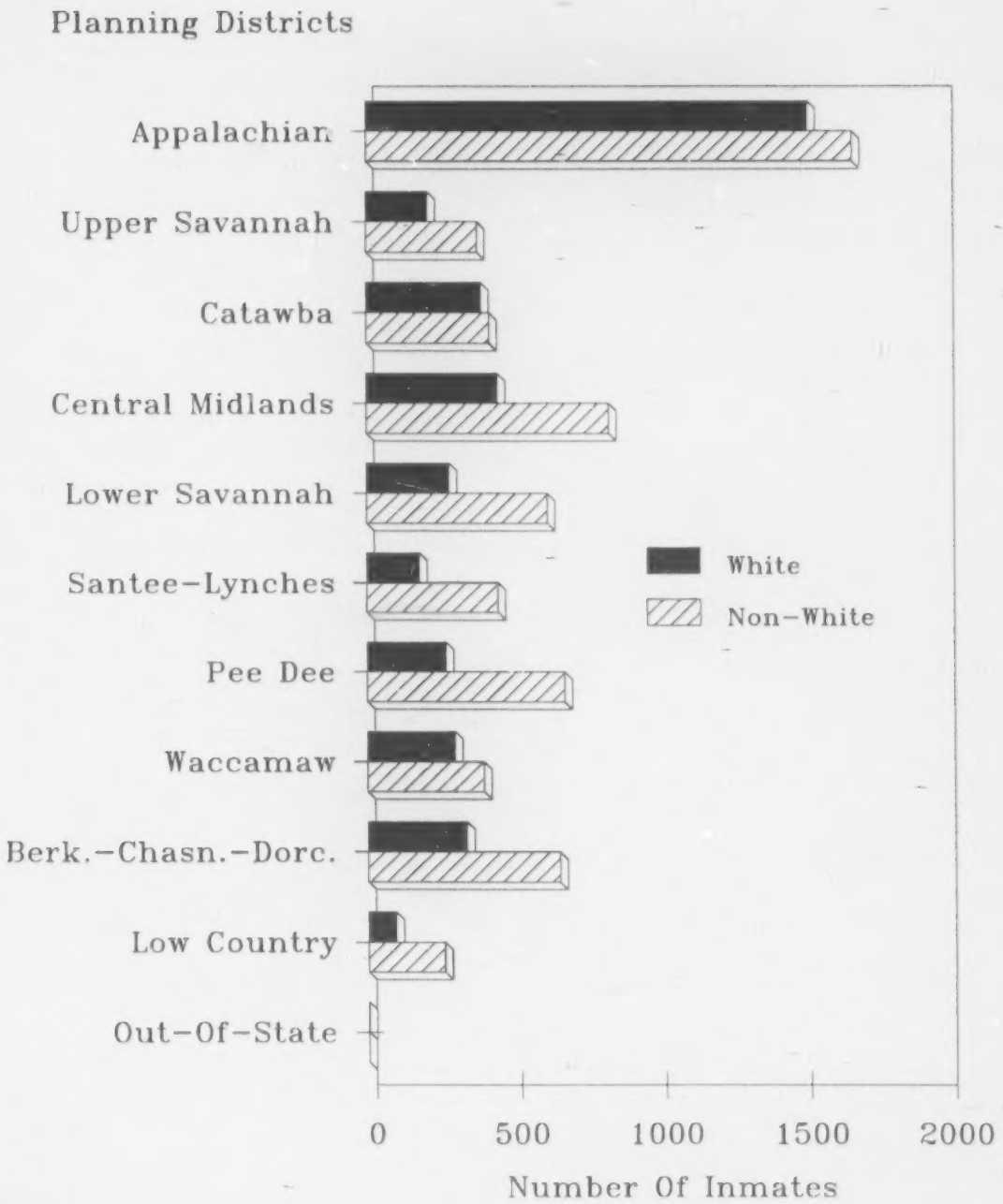


Table 13
Distribution by Committing Judicial Circuits of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	80	2.2	272	4.7	6	1.7	27	4.3	385	3.7
2	229	6.2	298	5.2	16	4.4	59	9.4	602	5.7
3	158	4.3	488	8.4	9	2.5	50	8.0	705	6.7
4	129	3.5	265	4.6	13	3.6	31	5.0	438	4.2
5	194	5.2	575	9.9	24	6.6	61	9.7	854	8.2
6	127	3.4	172	3.0	5	1.4	18	2.9	322	3.1
7	388	10.5	454	7.9	34	9.4	34	5.4	910	8.7
8	221	6.0	327	5.7	22	6.1	30	4.8	600	5.7
9	268	7.2	551	9.5	30	8.3	39	6.2	888	8.5
10	203	5.5	129	2.2	29	8.0	17	2.7	378	3.6
11	208	5.6	234	4.0	17	4.7	17	2.7	476	4.5
12	122	3.3	340	5.9	8	2.2	44	7.0	514	4.9
13	777	21.0	919	15.9	95	26.2	124	19.8	1,915	18.3
14	87	2.3	277	4.8	9	2.5	27	4.3	400	3.8
15	259	7.0	232	4.0	20	5.5	24	3.8	535	5.1
16	253	6.8	246	4.3	25	6.9	24	3.8	548	5.2
Out-Of-State	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3,704	100.0	5,779	100.0	362	100.0	626	100.0	10,471	100.0

* Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Appendix H.

Figure 14
Committing Judicial Circuits of Inmates Admitted During FY 1989

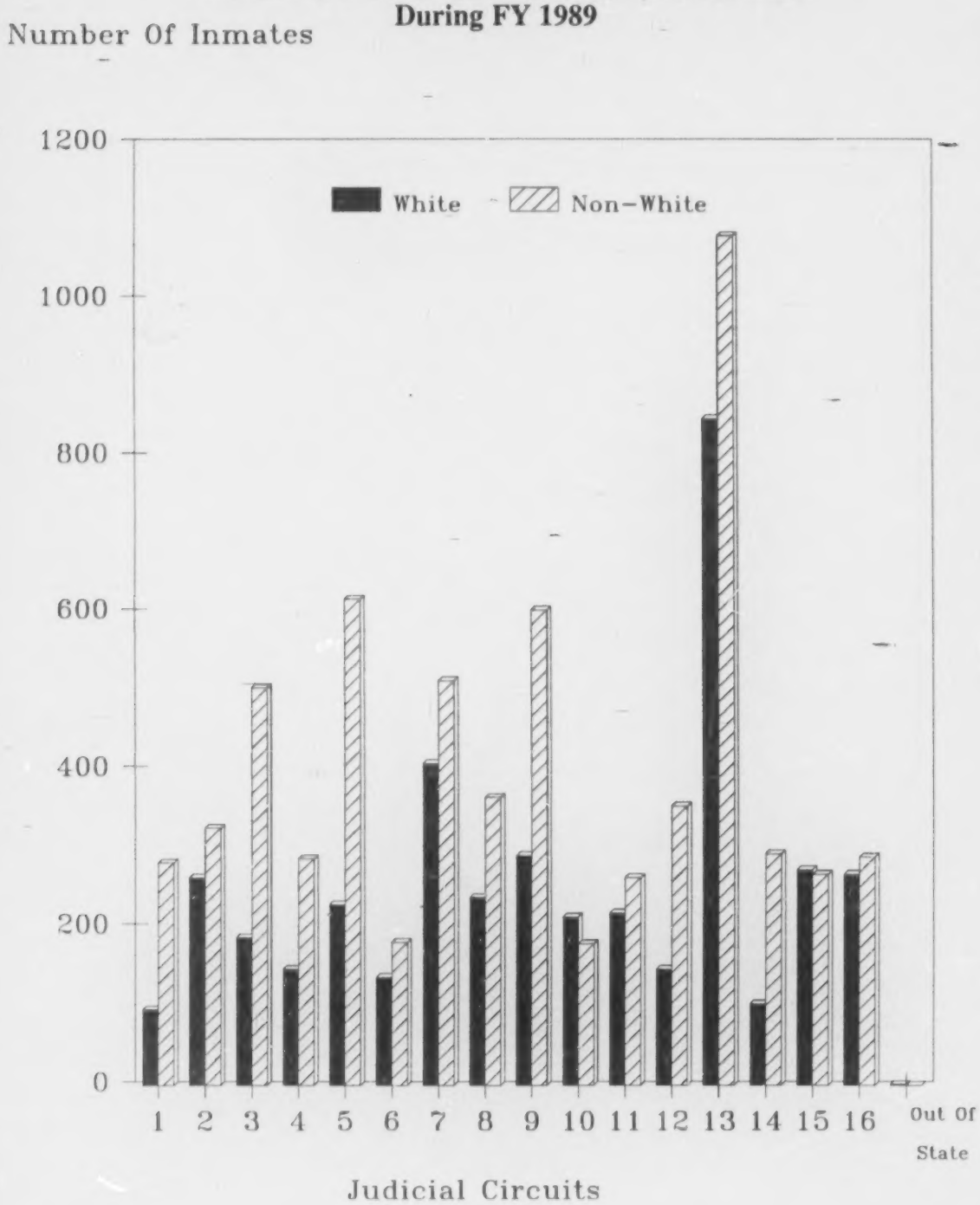


Figure 15
Race and Sex of Inmates - As Of June 30, 1989

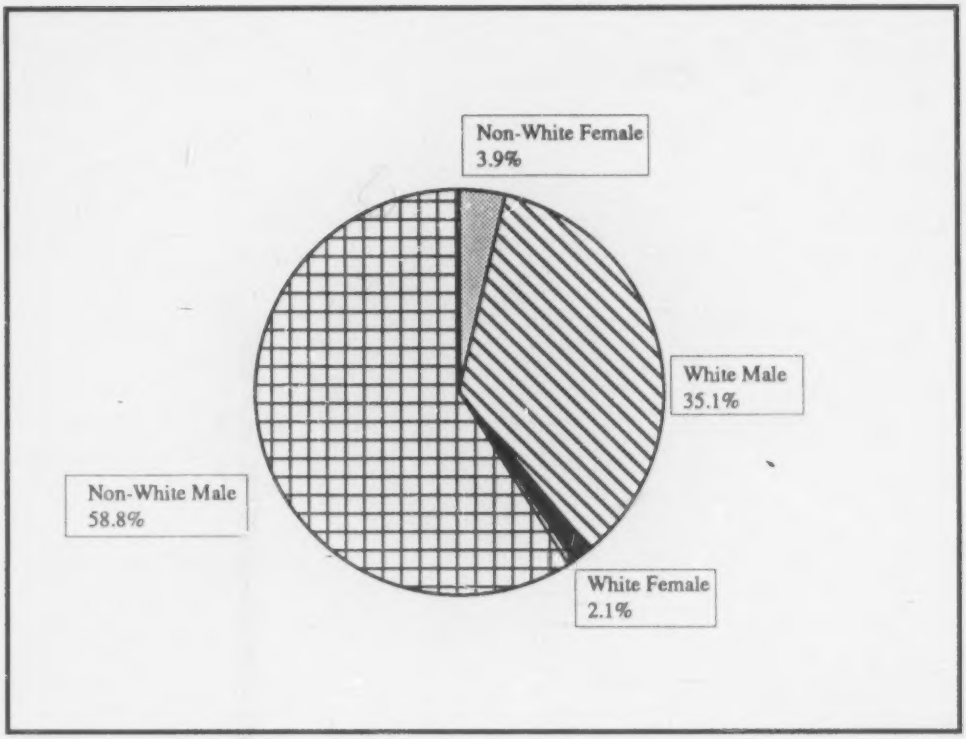


Table 14
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region of SCDC Total Inmate Population (As of June 30, 1989)

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK**
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	
APPALACHIAN REGION****	2,467	46.0	2,798	31.1	160	48.9	216	36.0	5,641	36.8	-
Abbeville	26	0.5	57	0.6	1	0.3	4	0.7	88	0.6	40
Anderson	298	5.6	216	2.4	17	5.2	11	1.8	542	3.6	9
Cherokee	126	2.3	96	1.1	6	1.8	3	0.5	231	1.5	19
Edgefield	23	0.4	107	1.2	0	0.0	7	1.2	137	0.9	34
Greenville	757	14.1	1,036	11.6	66	20.2	95	15.8	1,954	12.8	1
Greenwood	98	1.8	176	2.0	6	1.8	10	1.7	290	1.9	14
Laurens	93	1.7	109	1.2	6	1.8	11	1.8	219	1.4	20
McCormick	9	0.2	39	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2	49	0.3	44
Oconee	106	2.0	22	0.2	8	2.5	5	0.8	141	0.9	31
Pickens	191	3.6	68	0.8	14	4.3	8	1.3	281	1.8	15
Saluda	7	0.1	22	0.2	2	0.6	1	0.2	32	0.2	46
Spartanburg	388	7.2	469	5.2	16	4.9	31	5.2	904	5.9	4
Union	57	1.1	93	1.0	4	1.2	3	0.5	157	1.0	27
York	288	5.4	288	3.2	14	4.3	26	4.3	616	4.0	6
MIDLANDS REGION***	1,388	26.1	2,943	32.9	85	26.0	208	35.0	4,624	30.2	-
Aiken	235	4.4	302	3.4	12	3.7	37	6.2	586	3.8	7
Bamberg	23	0.4	84	0.9	1	0.3	6	1.0	114	0.7	37
Barnwell	31	0.6	65	0.7	1	0.3	4	0.7	101	0.7	38
Calhoun	4	0.1	28	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.2	34	0.2	45
Chester	46	0.9	124	1.4	5	1.5	7	1.2	182	1.2	24
Clarendon	30	0.6	122	1.4	1	0.3	2	0.3	155	1.0	28
Fairfield	19	0.4	69	0.8	2	0.6	3	0.5	93	0.6	39
Kershaw	58	1.1	74	0.8	1	0.3	10	1.7	143	0.9	31
Lancaster	135	2.5	125	1.4	4	1.2	10	1.7	274	1.8	16
Lee	9	0.2	96	1.1	1	0.3	10	1.7	116	0.8	36
Lexington	289	5.4	184	2.1	16	4.9	13	2.2	502	3.3	10
Newberry	50	0.9	109	1.2	3	0.9	10	1.7	172	1.1	25
Orangeburg	55	1.0	300	3.3	1	0.3	24	4.0	380	2.5	12
Richland	283	5.3	968	10.8	28	8.6	52	8.7	1,331	8.7	2
Sumter	121	2.3	293	3.3	8	2.5	19	3.2	441	2.9	11

Table 14 (continued)
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As of June 30, 1989)

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK**
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	
COASTAL REGION***	1,506	28.0	3,225	36.0	81	24.7	177	29.5	4,989	32.6	-
Allendale	7	0.1	71	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.5	81	0.5	42
Beaufort	56	1.0	167	1.9	3	0.9	6	1.0	232	1.5	18
Berkeley	94	1.8	75	0.8	1	0.3	0	0.0	170	1.1	26
Charleston	305	5.7	942	10.5	28	8.6	39	6.5	1,314	8.6	3
Chesterfield	45	0.8	87	1.0	3	0.9	3	0.5	138	0.9	33
Colleton	40	0.7	98	1.1	3	0.9	10	1.7	151	1.0	29
Darlington	97	1.8	196	2.2	3	0.9	9	1.5	305	2.0	13
Dillon	49	0.9	91	1.0	0	0.0	6	1.0	146	1.0	30
Dorchester	80	1.5	104	1.2	2	0.6	4	0.7	190	1.2	23
Florence	149	2.8	388	4.3	19	2.8	28	4.7	574	3.8	8
Georgetown	45	0.8	137	1.5	0	0.0	8	1.3	190	1.2	22
Hampton	13	0.2	58	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.5	74	0.5	43
Horry	391	7.3	315	3.5	21	6.4	20	3.3	747	4.9	5
Jasper	25	0.5	52	0.6	2	0.6	5	0.8	84	0.6	41
Marion	46	0.9	140	1.6	1	0.3	13	2.2	200	1.3	21
Marlboro	37	0.7	87	1.0	2	0.6	2	0.3	128	0.8	35
Williamsburg	27	0.5	217	2.4	3	0.9	18	3.0	265	1.7	17
OUT-OF-STATE	2	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0****	-
TOTAL	5,363	100.2	8,968	100.0	326	99.6	601	100.5	15,258	99.6	-

*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
**Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.
***The regional percent is the sum of the counties in the region.
****Percentage is less than 0.1%.

Figure 16
Committing Counties and Correctional Regions of SCDC Total Inmate Population (As Of June 30, 1989)

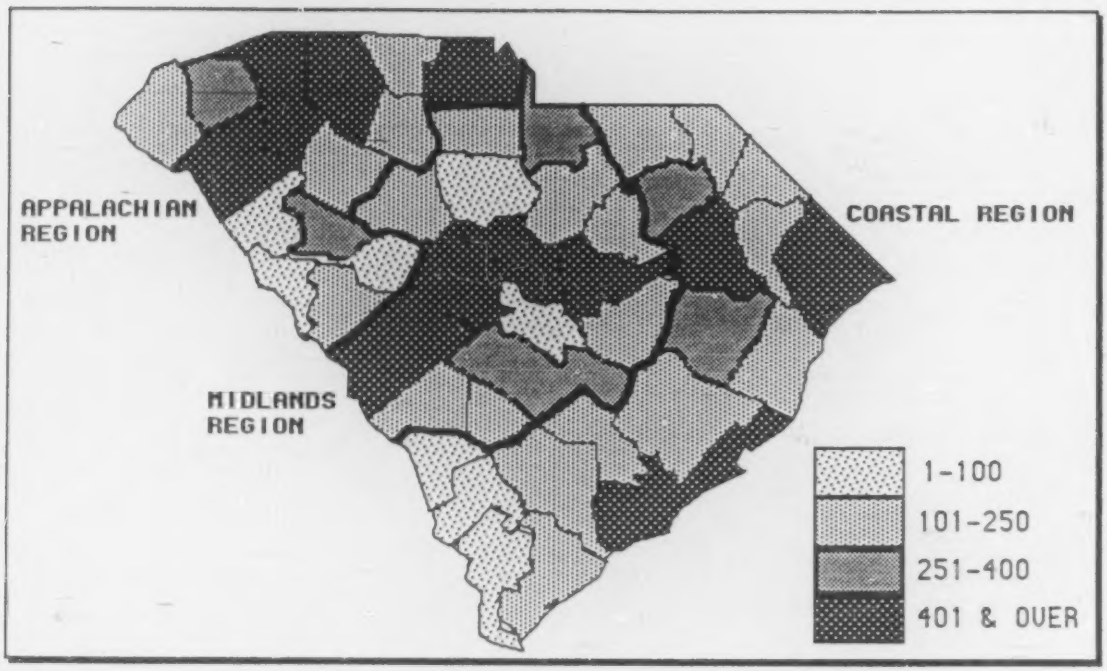


Table 15
Type of Offense Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population (As Of June 30, 1989)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Larceny	2,024	3,058	90	277	5,449	15.7	5,449	15.7
Burglary	2,024	3,158	31	27	5,240	15.1	10,689	30.8
Dangerous Drugs	1,073	2,662	76	246	4,057	11.7	14,746	42.5
Robbery	714	2,143	19	39	2,915	8.4	17,661	50.9
Assault	726	1,538	19	55	2,338	6.7	19,999	57.6
Traffic Offenses	1,311	877	53	19	2,260	6.5	22,259	64.1
Homicide	748	1,095	66	87	1,996	5.7	24,255	69.8
Sexual Assault	681	839	7	1	1,528	4.4	25,783	74.2
Fraud	564	506	184	184	1,438	4.1	27,221	78.4
Stolen Vehicle	561	830	4	5	1,400	4.0	28,621	82.4
Forgery	422	653	78	113	1,266	3.6	29,887	86.1
Flight/Escape	467	311	10	12	800	2.3	30,687	88.4
Weapon Offense	214	416	7	10	647	1.9	31,334	90.2
Stolen Property	188	414	2	9	613	1.8	31,947	92.0
Obstructing Police	139	340	4	16	499	1.4	32,446	93.4
Accessory to Felony	154	229	19	21	423	1.2	32,869	94.7
Damaged Property	171	143	0	6	320	0.9	33,189	95.6
Sex Offenses	192	105	0	0	297	0.9	33,486	96.4
Family Offenses	121	111	4	3	239	0.7	33,725	97.1
Kidnapping	100	116	3	2	221	0.6	33,946	97.8
Arson	118	86	6	5	215	0.6	34,161	98.4
Obstructing Justice	38	75	6	11	130	0.4	34,291	98.8
Smuggling	64	57	1	0	122	0.4	34,413	99.1
Public Peace	38	57	0	3	98	0.3	34,511	99.4
Invasion	42	30	2	2	76	0.2	34,587	99.6
Drunkenness	20	20	0	0	40	0.1	34,627	99.7
Commercial Sex Offenses	1	7	5	10	23	0.1	34,650	99.8
Crimes Against Persons	10	8	1	0	19	0.1	34,669	99.8
Liquor	2	10	0	0	12	0.0**	34,681	99.9
Obscene Material	6	0	0	0	6	0.0	34,687	99.9
Gambling	2	3	0	0	5	0.0	34,692	99.9
Extortion	3	2	0	0	5	0.0	34,697	99.9
Bribery	1	3	0	0	4	0.0	34,701	99.9
Licensing Violation	4	0	0	0	4	0.0	34,705	99.9
Conservation	3	1	0	0	4	0.0	34,709	100.0
Property Crimes	2	1	1	0	4	0.0	34,713	100.0
Embezzlement	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	34,716	100.0
Public Order	0	2	0	0	2	0.0	34,718	100.0
Vagrancy	1	1	0	0	2	0.0	34,720	100.0
Habitual Offender	0	2	0	0	2	0.0	34,722	100.0
Tax Evasion	1	1	0	0	2	0.0	34,724	100.0
Moral Decency	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	34,725	100.0
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES***	12,954	19,910	698	1,163	34,725	100.0	-	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	5,363	8,968	326	601	15,258	-	-	-

*An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

**Any percentage shown as "0.0" is less than 0.1%.

***All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

Note: The cumulative total percent column may vary from a summation of the total percent column due to rounding.

Figure 17
Offense Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

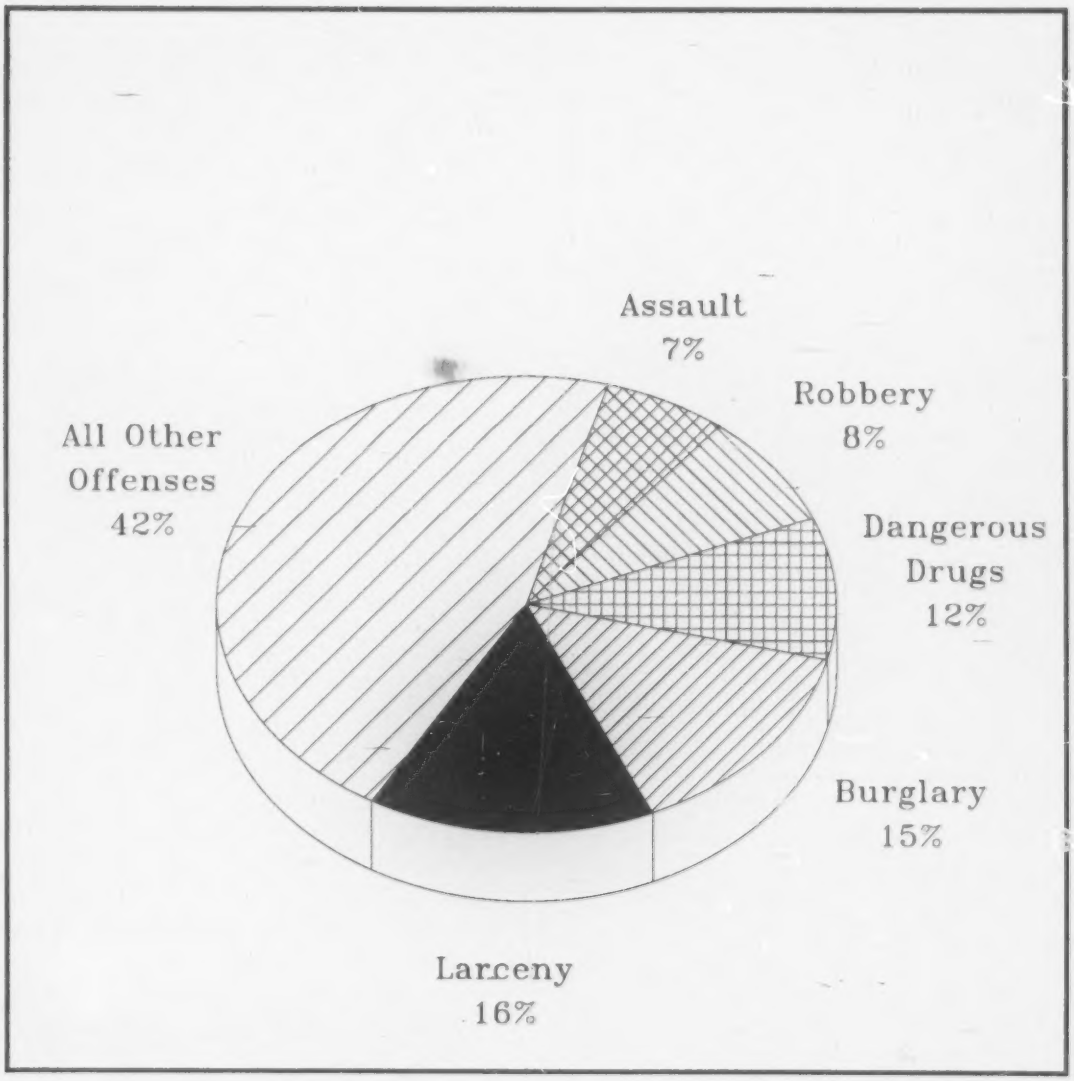


Table 16
Most Serious Offense Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population (As Of June 30, 1989)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Burglary	877	1,364	13	13	2,267	14.9	2,267	14.9
Dangerous Drugs	557	1,434	40	163	2,194	14.4	4,461	29.2
Larceny	597	1,056	37	138	1,828	12.0	6,289	41.2
Homicide	634	935	57	79	1,705	11.2	7,994	52.4
Robbery	346	1,110	9	20	1,485	9.7	9,479	62.1
Sexual Assault	483	573	4	1	1,061	7.0	10,540	69.1
Assault	293	708	12	34	1,047	6.9	11,587	75.9
Traffic Offense	460	314	26	6	806	5.3	12,393	81.2
Stolen Vehicle	190	305	3	2	500	3.3	12,893	84.5
Forgery	142	252	38	51	483	3.2	13,376	87.7
Fraud	147	145	62	61	415	2.7	13,791	90.4
Stolen Property	91	186	1	1	279	1.8	14,070	92.2
Kidnapping	76	87	3	2	168	1.1	14,238	93.3
Sex Offenses	109	60	0	0	169	1.1	14,407	94.4
Family Offenses	75	89	1	2	167	1.1	14,574	95.5
Accessory to Felony	40	69	8	9	126	0.8	14,700	96.3
Damage to Property	64	50	0	2	116	0.8	14,816	97.1
Arson	53	47	5	4	109	0.7	14,925	97.8
Obstructing Police	36	66	1	2	105	0.7	15,030	98.5
Weapon Offense	20	57	0	4	81	0.5	15,111	99.0
Invasion	20	9	1	1	31	0.2	15,142	99.2
Obstructing Justice	4	18	1	1	24	0.2	15,166	99.4
Flight/Escape	13	9	0	0	22	0.1	15,188	99.5
Drunkenness	12	5	0	0	17	0.1	15,205	99.7
Public Peace	7	7	0	1	15	0.1	15,220	99.8
Smuggling	8	5	1	0	14	0.1	15,234	99.8
Commercial Sex Offenses	0	4	3	4	11	0.1	15,245	99.9
Crimes Against Persons	4	1	0	0	5	0.0 **	15,250	99.9
Embezzlement	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	15,252	100.0
Obscene Materials	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	15,254	100.0
Habitual Offenders	0	2	0	0	2	0.0	15,256	100.0
Bribery	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	15,257	100.0
Property Crimes	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	15,258	100.0
TOTAL	5,363	8,968	826	601	15,258	100.0	-	-

*An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.
**Any percentage shown as "0.0" is less than 0.1%.
Note: The cumulative total percent column may vary from a summation of the total percent column due to rounding.

Figure 18
Most Serious Offense of Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

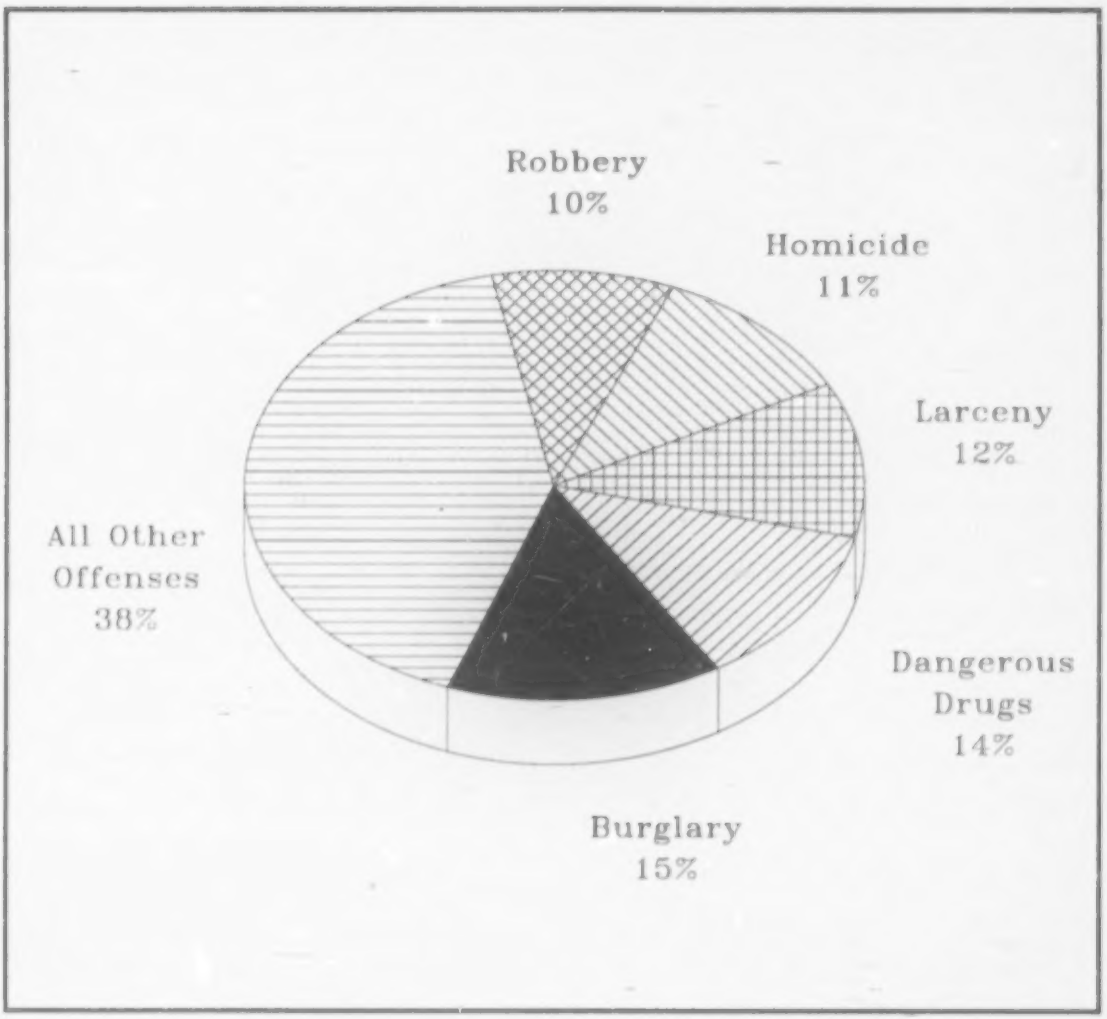


Table 17
Sentence Length Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population (As Of June 30, 1989)

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
SENTENCE DISTRIBUTION	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Shock Probation	50	0.9	40	0.4	2	0.6	6	1.0	98	0.6
Restitution	22	0.4	17	0.2	7	2.1	4	0.7	50	0.3
YOA	296	5.5	482	5.4	6	1.8	16	2.7	800	5.2
3 Mos. or Less	35	0.7	48	0.5	3	0.9	6	1.0	92	0.6
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Year	161	3.0	243	2.7	21	6.4	37	6.2	462	3.0
1 Year	202	3.8	234	2.6	13	4.0	26	4.3	475	3.1
1 Year 1 Day - 2 Years	292	5.4	419	4.7	27	8.3	74	12.3	812	5.3
2 Years 1 Day - 3 Years	329	6.1	557	6.2	47	14.4	75	12.5	1,009	6.6
3 Years 1 Day - 4 Years	216	4.0	313	3.5	19	5.8	42	7.0	590	3.9
4 Years 1 Day - 5 Years	487	9.1	886	9.9	46	14.1	79	13.1	1,498	9.8
5 Years 1 Day - 6 Years	193	3.6	310	3.5	11	3.4	16	2.7	530	3.5
6 Years 1 Day - 7 Years	175	3.3	296	3.3	14	4.3	28	4.7	513	3.4
7 Years 1 Day - 8 Years	194	3.6	380	4.2	6	1.8	24	4.0	604	4.0
8 Years 1 Day - 9 Years	99	1.8	183	2.0	4	1.2	11	1.8	297	1.9
9 Years 1 Day - 10 Years	441	8.2	821	9.2	19	5.8	26	4.3	1,307	8.6
10 Years 1 Day - 20 Years	922	17.2	1,696	18.9	32	9.8	81	13.5	2,731	17.9
20 Years 1 Day - 30 Years	565	10.5	1,028	11.5	17	5.2	21	3.5	1,629	10.7
Over 30 Years	198	3.7	368	4.1	3	0.9	0	0.0	569	3.7
Life w/10 Year Parole Elig.	199	3.7	261	2.9	5	1.5	6	1.0	471	3.1
Life w/20 Year Parole Elig.	245	4.6	337	3.8	23	7.1	21	3.5	626	4.1
Life w/30 Year Parole Elig.	20	0.4	27	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.3	50	0.3
Death	24	0.4	22	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	0.3
TOTAL	5,363	100.00	8,988	100.00	326	100.00	601	100.00	15,258	100.00
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH*	11 YRS. 8 MOS.		12 YRS. 3 MOS.		7 YRS. 3 MOS.		6 YRS. 6 MOS.		11 YEARS 8 MO	

*This average does not include inmates with life, death and YOA sentences, shock probationers or restitutioners.

Figure 19
Sentence Lengths of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

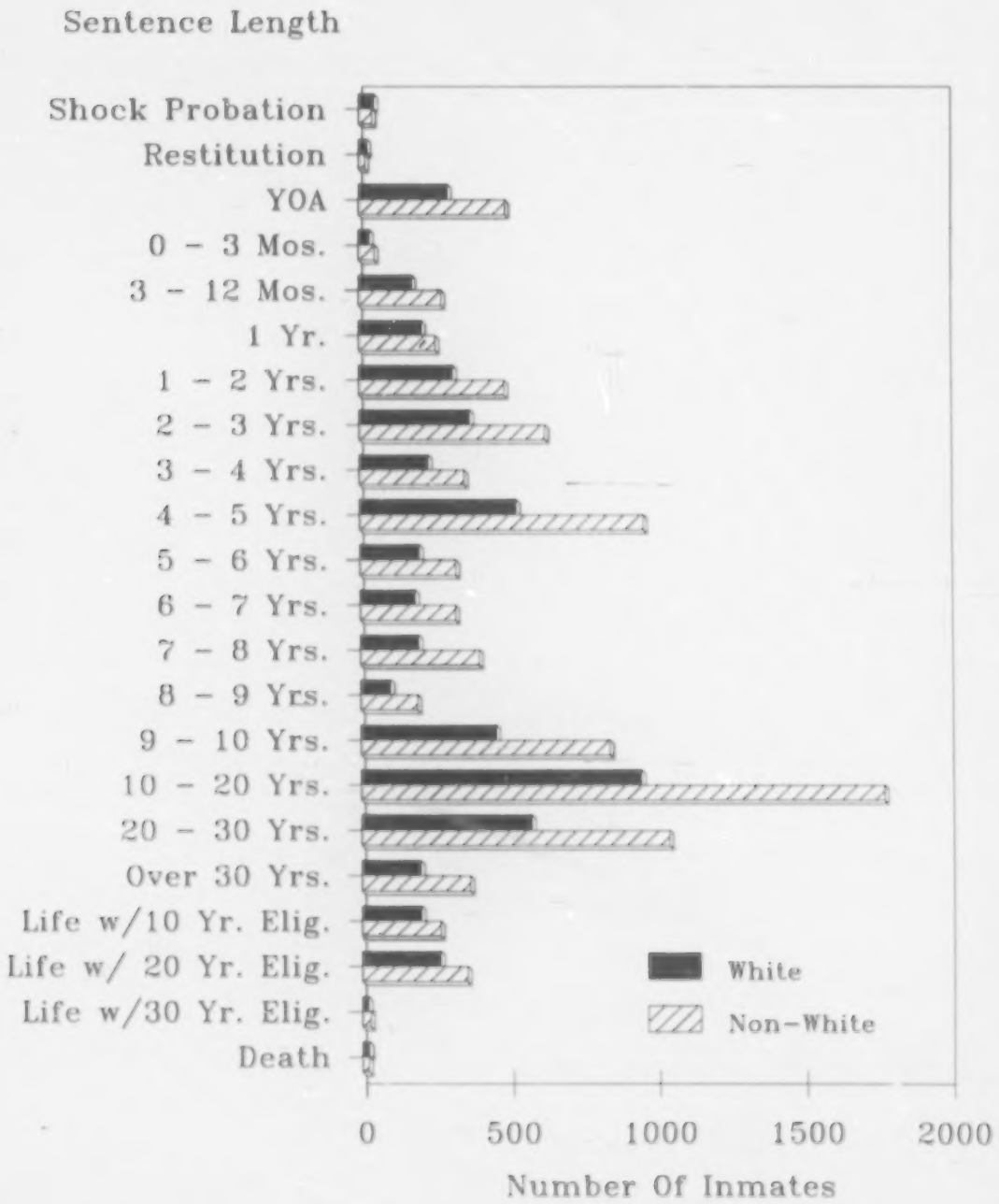


Table 18
Age Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
AGE*	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent*
Under 17	2	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
17 - 19	276	5.1	456	5.1	9	2.8	19	3.2	760	5.0
20 - 24	1,007	18.8	1,848	20.6	40	12.3	103	17.1	2,998	19.6
25 - 29	1,273	23.7	2,335	26.0	77	23.6	174	29.0	3,859	25 3
30 - 34	1,075	20.0	1,904	21.2	90	27.6	135	22.5	3,204	21.0
35 - 39	708	13.2	1,259	14.0	54	16.6	97	16.1	2,118	13.9
40 - 44	488	9.1	618	6.9	26	8.0	34	5.7	1,166	7.6
45 - 49	242	4.5	260	2.9	17	5.2	14	2.3	533	3.5
50 - 54	128	2.4	123	1.4	7	2.1	12	2.0	270	1.8
55 - 59	72	1.3	84	0.9	3	0.9	8	1.3	167	1.1
60 - 64	56	1.0	40	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.2	98	0.6
65 - 69	26	0.5	22	0.2	1	0.3	3	0.5	52	0.3
70 and Over	10	0.2	16	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.2	28	0.2
TOTAL	5,363	99.8	8,968	99.8	326	100.0	601	100.1	15,258	99.9
SPECIAL GROUPS										
17 YEARS	32		60		1		1		94	
18 AND OVER	5,329		8,905		325		600		15,159	
21 AND OVER	4,917		8,242		313		572		14,044	
24 AND UNDER	1,285		2,307		49		122		3,763	
62 AND OVER	91		56		2		4		123	
65 AND OVER	36		38		2		4		80	
AVERAGE AGE	32		31		32		31		31	

*This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1989.
**Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 20
Age of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

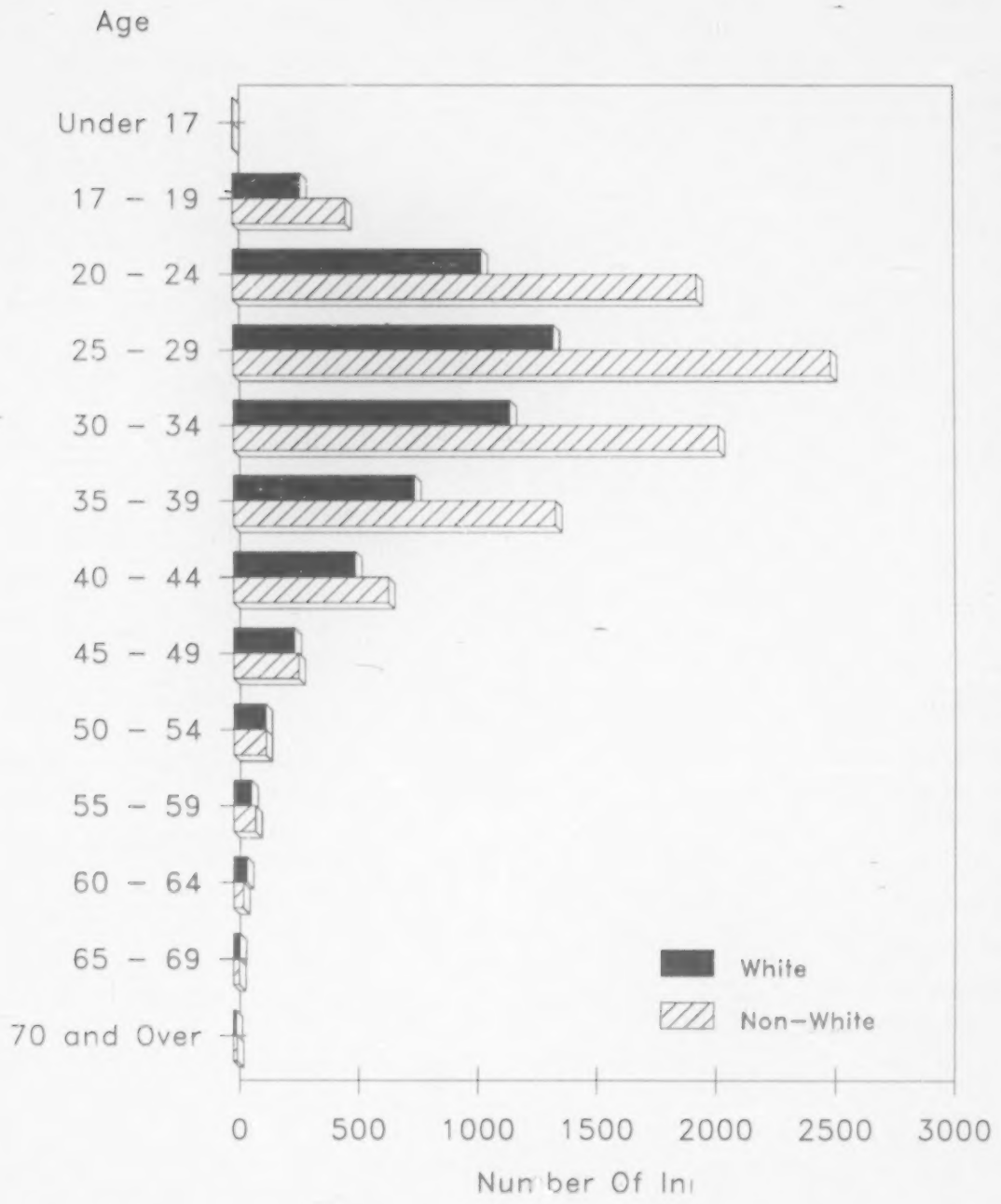


Table 19
Age at Time of Admission
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
AGE	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Under 17	15	0.3	39	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2	55	0.4
17 - 19	689	12.8	1,233	13.7	19	5.8	33	5.5	1,974	12.9
20 - 24	1,473	27.5	2,753	30.7	61	18.7	133	22.1	4,420	29.0
25 - 29	1,184	22.1	2,102	23.4	77	23.6	185	30.8	3,548	23.3
30 - 34	805	15.0	1,367	15.2	77	23.6	119	19.8	2,368	15.5
35 - 39	552	10.3	782	8.7	50	15.3	75	12.5	1,459	9.6
40 - 44	293	5.5	347	3.9	20	6.1	26	4.3	686	4.5
45 - 49	158	2.9	152	1.7	15	4.6	11	1.8	336	2.2
50 - 54	88	1.6	103	1.1	3	0.9	8	1.3	202	1.3
55 - 59	53	1.0	48	0.5	2	0.6	5	0.8	108	0.7
60 - 64	32	0.6	28	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.3	63	0.4
65 - 69	13	0.2	9	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.3	24	0.2
70 and Over	8	0.1	5	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.2	15	0.1
TOTAL	5,363	99.9	8,968	99.8	326	99.8	601	99.9	15,258	100.1
SPECIAL GROUPS										
17 YEARS	143		274		5		6		428	
18 AND OVER	5,205		8,655		321		595		14,776	
21 AND OVER	4,350		7,225		298		550		12,423	
24 AND UNDER	2,177		4,025		80		167		6449	
62 AND OVER	33		29		2		4		68	
65 AND OVER	21		14		1		3		39	
AVERAGE AGE	29		27		31		29		28	

*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 21
Age at Time of Admission
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

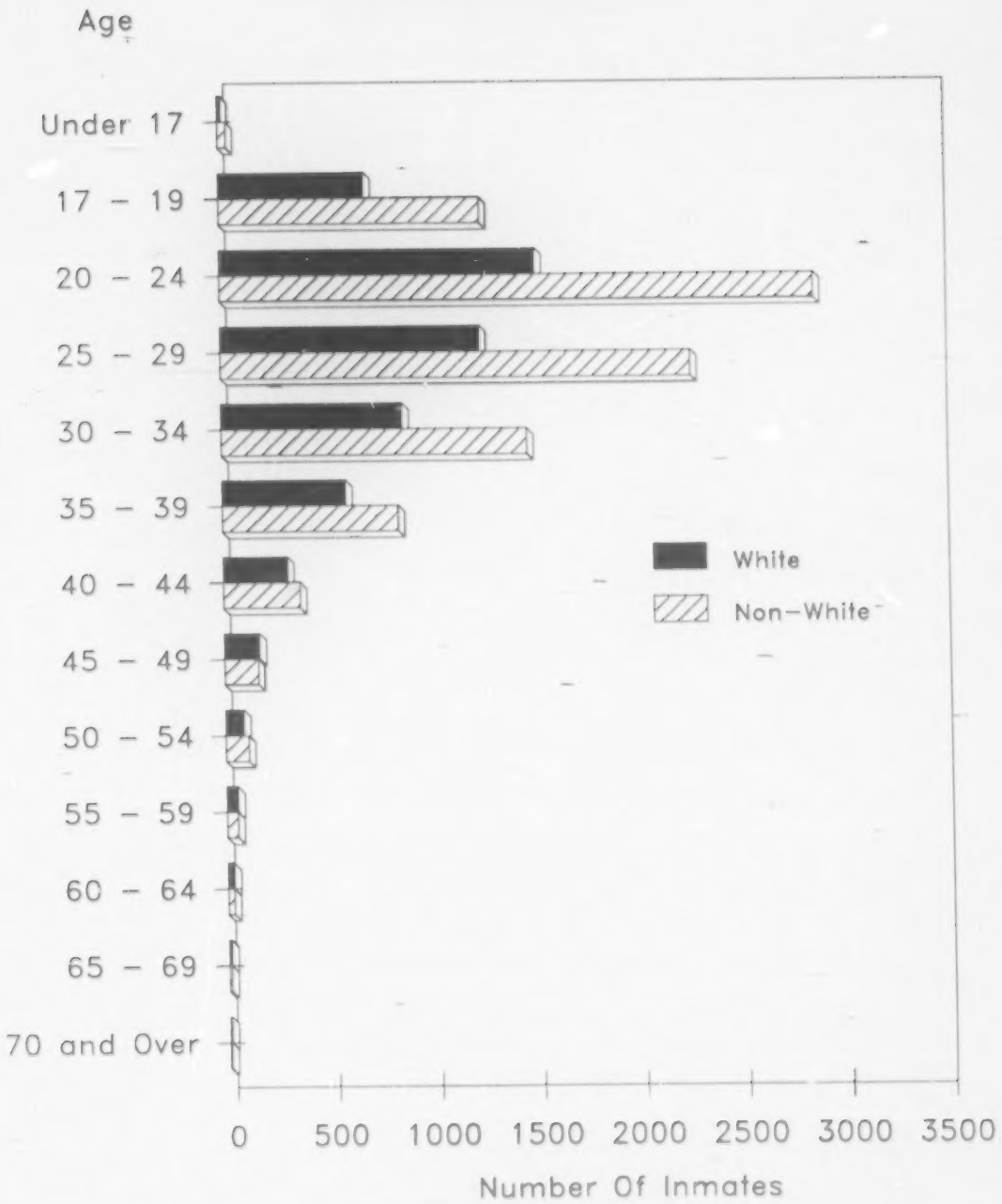


Table 20
Security Level Distribution
by Holding Correctional Region, Race and Sex
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

SECURITY LEVEL	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
APPALACHIAN REGION										
AA Trusty	208	11.2	211	9.5	8	100.0	4	100.0	431	10.5
A Trusty	644	34.7	887	39.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,531	37.4
B Medium	697	37.5	791	35.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,488	36.3
C Close	121	6.5	171	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	292	7.1
M Maximum	98	5.3	88	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	186	4.5
Intake	11	0.6	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.4
Protective	35	1.9	10	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	1.1
Semi-Trusty	31	1.7	50	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	2.0
Restricted A	9	0.5	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.3
Administrative Segregation	4	0.2	6	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2
TOTAL	1,858	100.0	2,226	100.0	8	100.0	4	100.0	4,096	100.0
MIDLANDS REGION										
AA Trusty	202	9.5	266	6.4	70	25.5	121	22.8	659	9.3
A Trusty	757	35.8	1,664	40.0	107	38.9	190	35.8	2,718	38.4
B Medium	662	31.3	1,441	34.7	82	29.8	189	35.7	2,374	33.5	
C Close	140	6.6	265	6.4	7	2.5	17	3.2	429	6.1
M Maximum	143	6.8	282	6.8	1	0.4	3	0.6	429	6.1
Intake	94	4.4	164	3.9	7	2.5	10	1.9	275	3.9
Protective	76	3.6	17	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	93	1.3
Semi-Trusty	10	0.5	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.3
Restricted A	17	0.8	30	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	0.7
Administrative Segregation	15	0.7	17	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	33	0.5
TOTAL	2,116	100.0	4,156	100.0	275	100.0	530	100.0	7,077	100.0
COASTAL REGION										
AA Trusty	77	14.8	171	9.1	0	0.0	5	100.0	253	9.4
A Trusty	189	39.7	518	27.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	707	26.3
B Medium	418	31.8	891	47.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,309	49.7
C Close	45	3.7	108	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	153	5.7
M Maximum	10	3.7	59	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	2.6
Intake	17	2.0	26	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	1.6
Protective	0	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Semi-Trusty	7	0.9	17	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.9
Restricted A	19	1.7	48	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	2.5
Administrative Segregation	12	1.7	50	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	2.3
TOTAL	794	101.7	1,888	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	2,687	100.0
Other Locations*										
AA Trusty	219	36.8	201	28.8	29	67.4	43	69.4	492	35.2
A Trusty	258	43.4	360	51.6	5	11.6	8	12.9	631	45.1
B Medium	30	5.0	52	7.4	2	4.7	3	4.8	87	6.2
C Close	12	2.0	11	1.6	2	4.7	1	1.6	26	1.9
M Maximum	4	0.7	3	0.4	1	2.3	0	0.0	8	0.6
Intake	61	10.3	58	8.3	4	9.3	7	11.3	130	9.3
Protective	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3
Semi-Trusty	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Restricted A	6	1.0	11	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	1.2
Administrative Segregation	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
TOTAL	595	100.0	698	100.0	43	100.0	62	100.0	1,398	100.0
SCDC TOTAL										
AA Trusty	706	13.2	849	9.5	107	32.8	173	28.8	1,835	12.0
A Trusty	1,848	34.5	3,429	38.2	112	34.4	198	32.9	5,587	36.6
B Medium	1,807	33.7	3,175	35.4	84	25.8	192	31.9	5,258	34.5
C Close	318	5.9	555	6.2	9	2.8	18	3.0	900	5.9
M Maximum	255	4.8	432	4.8	2	0.6	3	0.5	692	4.5
Intake	183	3.4	255	2.8	11	3.4	17	2.8	466	3.1
Protective	115	2.1	27	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	142	0.9
Semi-Trusty	49	0.9	77	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	126	0.8
Restricted A	51	1.0	94	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	145	1.0
Administrative Segregation	31	0.6	75	0.8	1	0.3	0	0.0	107	0.7
TOTAL	5,363	100.0	8,968	100.0	326	100.0	601	100.0	15258	100.0

*These include designated facilities, hospital facilities, authorized absences, states under the corrections compact, and community diversionary programs.

Figure 22
Security Level of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

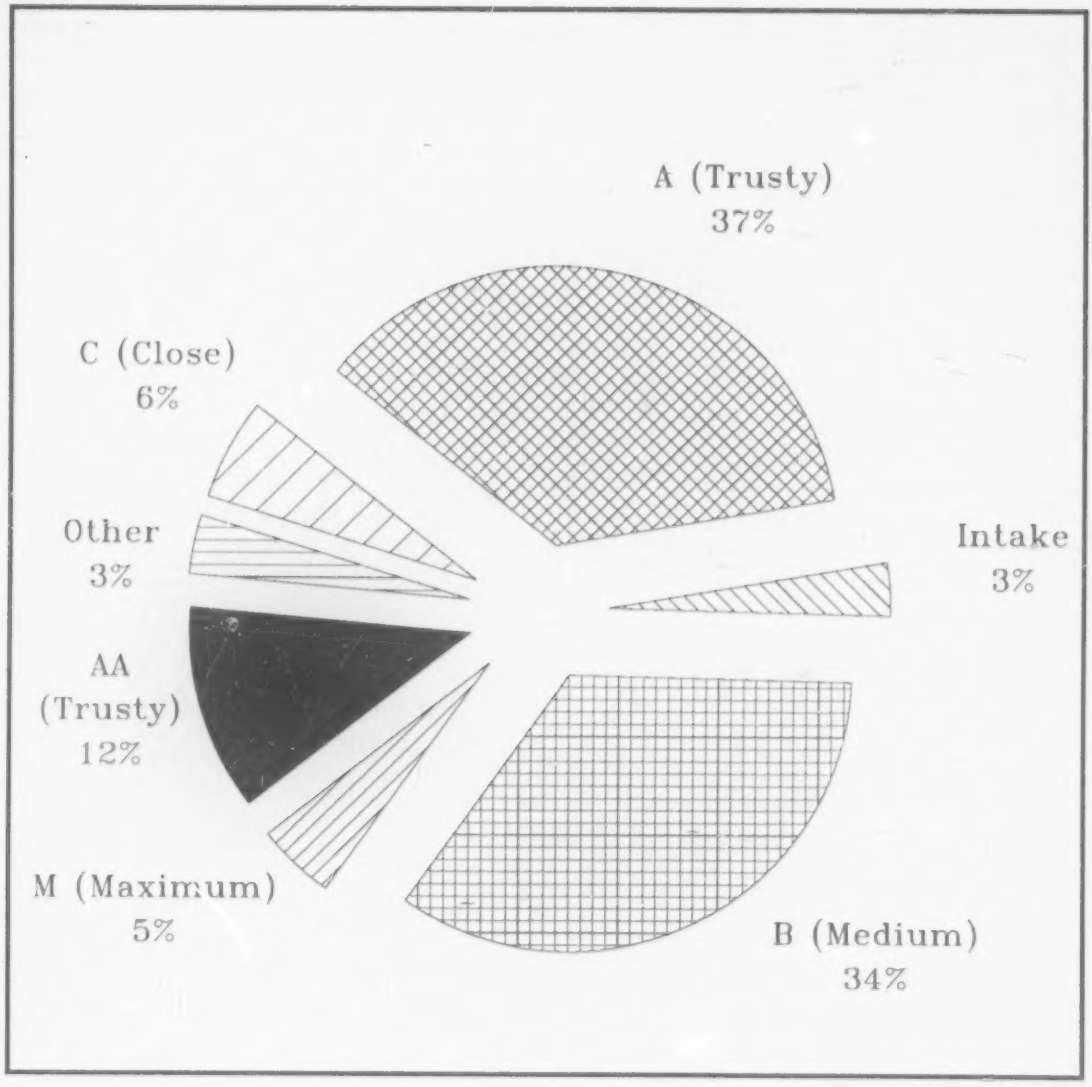


Table 21
Committing Planning Districts of SCDC Total Inmate Population (As Of June 30, 1989)

PLANNING DISTRICTS*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I. Appalachian	1,884	34.8	1,908	21.3	128	39.3	153	25.5	4,053	26.6
II. Upper Savannah	256	4.8	508	5.7	15	4.6	34	5.7	813	5.3
III. Catawba	527	9.8	630	7.0	27	8.3	46	7.7	1,230	8.1
IV. Central Midlands	641	12.0	1,331	14.8	49	15.0	78	13.0	2,099	13.8
V. Lower Savannah	357	6.7	851	9.5	16	4.9	75	12.5	1,299	8.5
VI. Santee-Lynches	219	4.1	585	6.5	11	3.4	41	6.8	856	5.6
VII. Pee Dee	423	7.9	988	11.0	18	5.5	61	10.1	1,490	9.8
VIII. Waccamaw	462	8.6	670	7.5	24	7.4	46	7.7	1,202	7.9
IX. Berk.-Chasn.-Dorc.	479	8.9	1,121	12.5	30	9.2	43	7.2	1,673	11.0
X. Low Country	135	2.5	376	4.2	8	2.5	24	4.0	543	3.6
XI. Out-Of-State	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	5,383	100.0	8,968	100.0	326	100.0	601	100.0	15,258	100.0

*Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Appendix G.

Figure 23
Committing Planning Districts
of Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

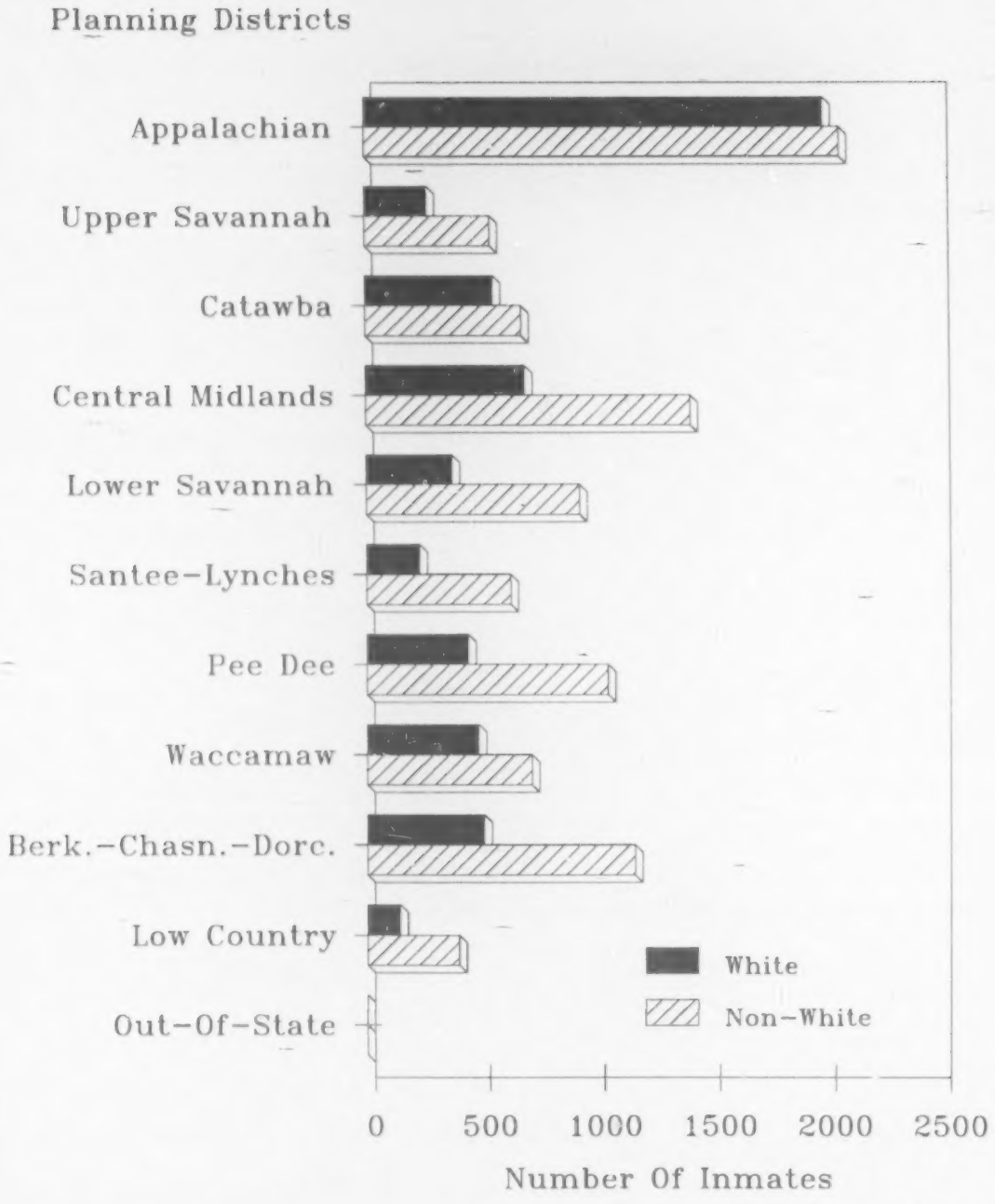


Table 22
Committing Judicial Circuits of SCDC Total Inmate Population (As of June 30, 1989)

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	140	2.6	432	4.8	4	1.2	29	4.8	605	4.0
2	290	5.4	452	5.0	14	4.3	47	7.8	803	5.3
3	187	3.5	728	8.1	13	4.0	49	8.2	977	6.4
4	227	4.2	459	5.1	8	2.5	20	3.3	714	4.7
5	342	6.4	1,042	11.6	29	8.9	62	10.3	1,475	9.7
6	201	3.7	318	3.5	11	3.4	20	3.3	550	3.6
7	513	9.6	565	6.3	22	6.7	34	5.7	1,134	7.4
8	267	5.0	452	5.0	16	4.9	35	5.8	770	5.0
9	399	7.4	1,017	11.3	29	8.9	39	6.5	1,484	9.7
10	404	7.5	239	2.7	25	7.7	16	2.7	684	4.5
11	328	6.1	351	3.9	18	5.5	22	3.7	719	4.7
12	195	3.6	528	5.9	10	3.1	41	6.8	774	5.1
13	946	17.6	1,105	12.3	80	24.5	103	17.1	2,234	14.6
14	142	2.6	446	5.0	8	2.5	27	4.5	623	4.1
15	435	8.1	452	5.0	21	6.4	28	4.7	936	6.1
16	345	6.4	382	4.3	18	5.5	29	4.8	774	5.1
Out-Of-State	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
TOTAL	5,363	100.0	8,968	100.0	326	100.0	601	100.0	15,258	100.0

* Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Appendix H.

Figure 24
Committing Judicial Circuits
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

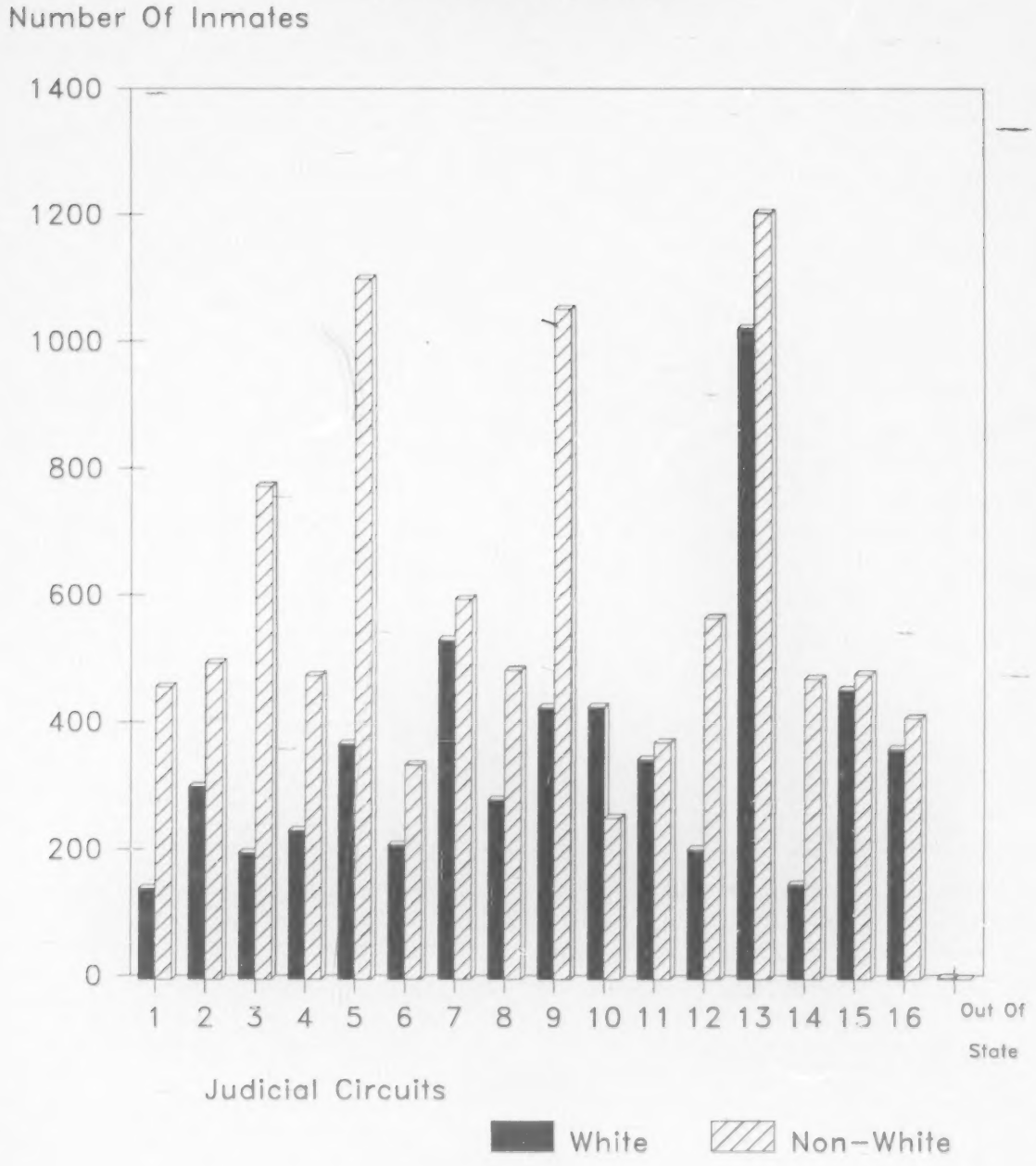


Table 23
Remaining Time to Serve Before Expiration of Sentence of SCDC Total Inmate Population (As Of June 30, 1989)

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
YOA	296	5.5	482	5.4	6	1.8	16	2.7	800	5.2
Restitution	23	0.4	17	0.2	7	2.1	4	0.7	51	0.3
Shock Prob.	50	0.9	40	0.4	2	0.6	6	1.0	98	0.6
3 Mos. or Less	387	7.2	634	7.1	40	12.3	71	11.8	1,132	7.4
3 Mos. 1 Day - 6 Mos.	382	7.1	560	6.2	35	10.7	83	13.8	1,060	6.9
6 Mos. 1 Day - 9 Mos.	268	5.0	430	4.8	24	7.4	38	6.3	760	5.0
9 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Yr.	256	4.8	359	4.0	16	4.9	44	7.3	675	4.4
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.	775	14.5	1,314	14.7	62	19.0	98	16.3	2,249	14.7
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.	533	9.9	1,003	11.2	38	11.7	68	11.3	1,642	10.8
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.	360	6.7	683	7.6	12	3.7	41	6.8	1,096	7.2
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.	293	5.5	524	5.8	17	5.2	29	4.8	863	5.7
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.	256	4.8	444	5.0	4	1.2	14	2.3	718	4.7
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.	186	3.5	338	3.8	5	1.5	14	2.3	543	3.6
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.	141	2.6	292	3.1	6	1.8	13	2.2	442	2.9
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.	106	2.0	237	2.6	4	1.2	7	1.2	354	2.3
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.	112	2.1	189	2.1	5	1.5	13	2.2	319	2.1
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 15 Yrs.	315	5.9	492	5.5	10	3.1	12	2.0	829	5.4
15 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.	73	1.4	177	2.0	2	0.6	1	0.2	253	1.7
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 25 Yrs.	26	0.5	55	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	82	0.5
25 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.	19	0.4	29	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	48	0.3
Over 30 Yrs.	18	0.3	32	0.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	51	0.3
Life/Death	488	9.1	647	7.2	29	8.9	29	4.8	1,193	7.8
TOTAL	5,363	100	8,968	100	326	100	601	100	15,258	100
AVERAGE TIME TO SERVE**	4 Years 0 Months		4 Years 2 Months		2 Years 7 Months		2 Years 5 Months		4 Years 0 Months	

*Full impact for statutory, meritorious, and work credits as earned have been included; projections as to credits to be accrued have not been made in time remaining calculations.

**Excludes youthful offenders, shock probationers, restitutioners, and inmates with life and death sentences.

Figure 25
Remaining Time to Serve
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1989)

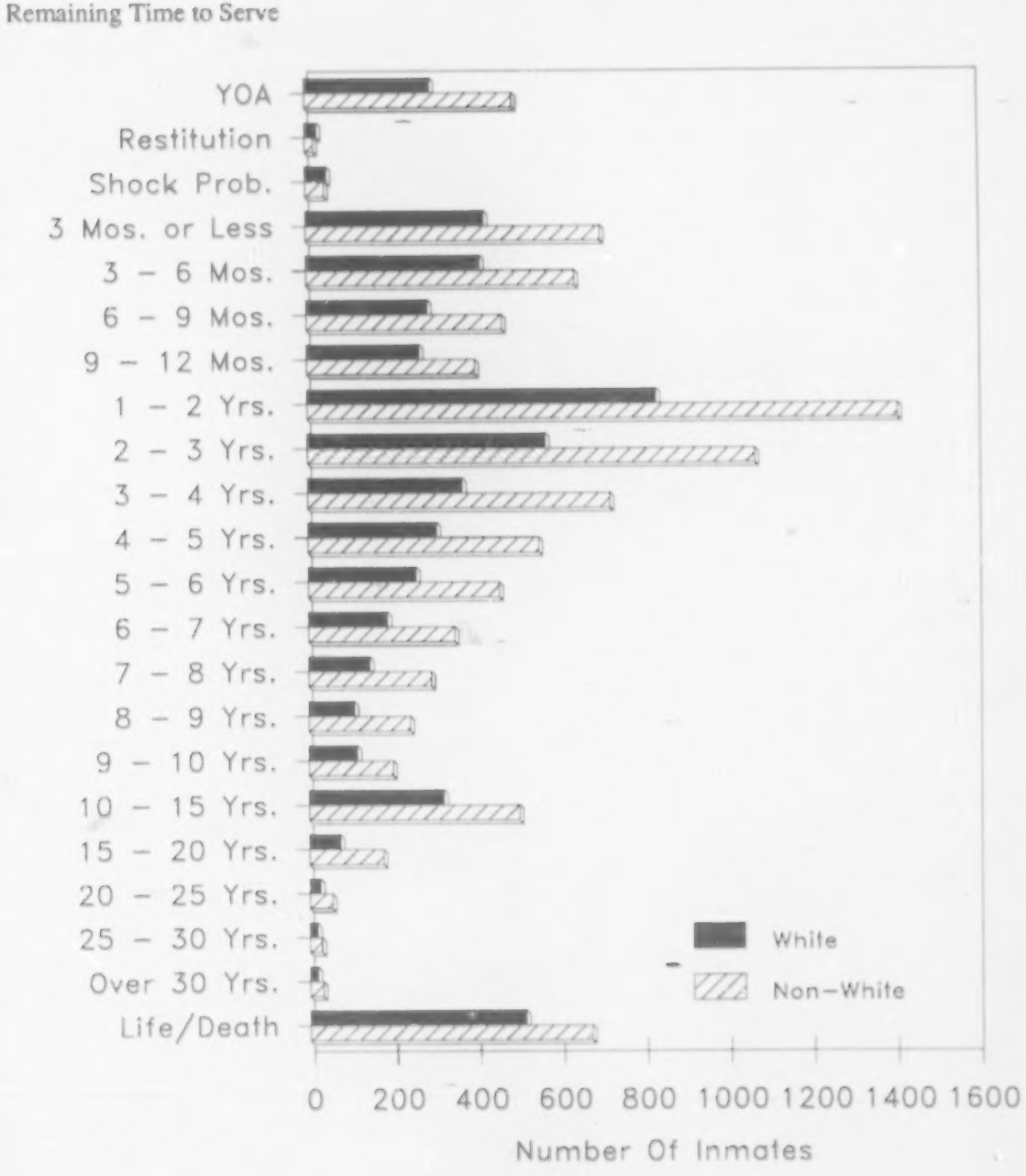


Table 24
Distribution of Time Served
By SCDC Inmates Released During Fiscal Year 1989

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
TIME SERVED	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3 Months or Less	858	26.4	947	21.3	86	25.7	138	31.0	2,029	23.9
3 - 6 Months	501	15.4	661	14.9	71	21.3	80	18.0	1,313	15.5
6 - 9 Months	378	11.6	524	11.8	42	12.6	71	16.0	1,015	12.0
9 - 12 Months	181	5.6	220	4.9	23	6.9	48	10.8	472	5.6
1 - 2 Years	622	19.1	898	20.2	61	18.3	67	15.1	1,648	19.4
2 - 3 Years	287	8.8	451	10.1	33	9.9	16	3.6	787	9.3
3 - 4 Years	145	4.5	225	5.1	8	2.4	12	2.7	390	4.6
4 - 5 Years	71	2.2	145	3.3	5	1.5	5	1.1	226	2.7
5 - 6 Years	61	1.9	109	2.5	1	0.3	4	0.9	175	2.1
6 - 7 Years	38	1.2	55	1.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	94	1.1
7 - 8 Years	27	0.8	48	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	76	0.9
8 - 9 Years	29	0.9	38	0.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	68	0.8
9 - 10 Years	14	0.4	25	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	40	0.5
10 - 15 Years	33	1.0	82	1.8	1	0.3	3	0.7	119	1.4
15 - 20 Years	7	0.2	19	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.3
20 - 30 Years	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Over 30 Years	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3,253	100.0	4,448	100.0	334	100.0	445	100.0	8,480	100.0
AVERAGE TIME SERVED*	1 Year 7 Months		1 Year 11 Months		1 Year 0 Months		1 Year 2 Months		1 Year 9 Months	

*Inmates released due to conditions such as paid fine, appeal bond, death, shock probation etc. are not included in these averages.

Figure 26
Distribution of Time Served by
Inmates Released During FY 1989

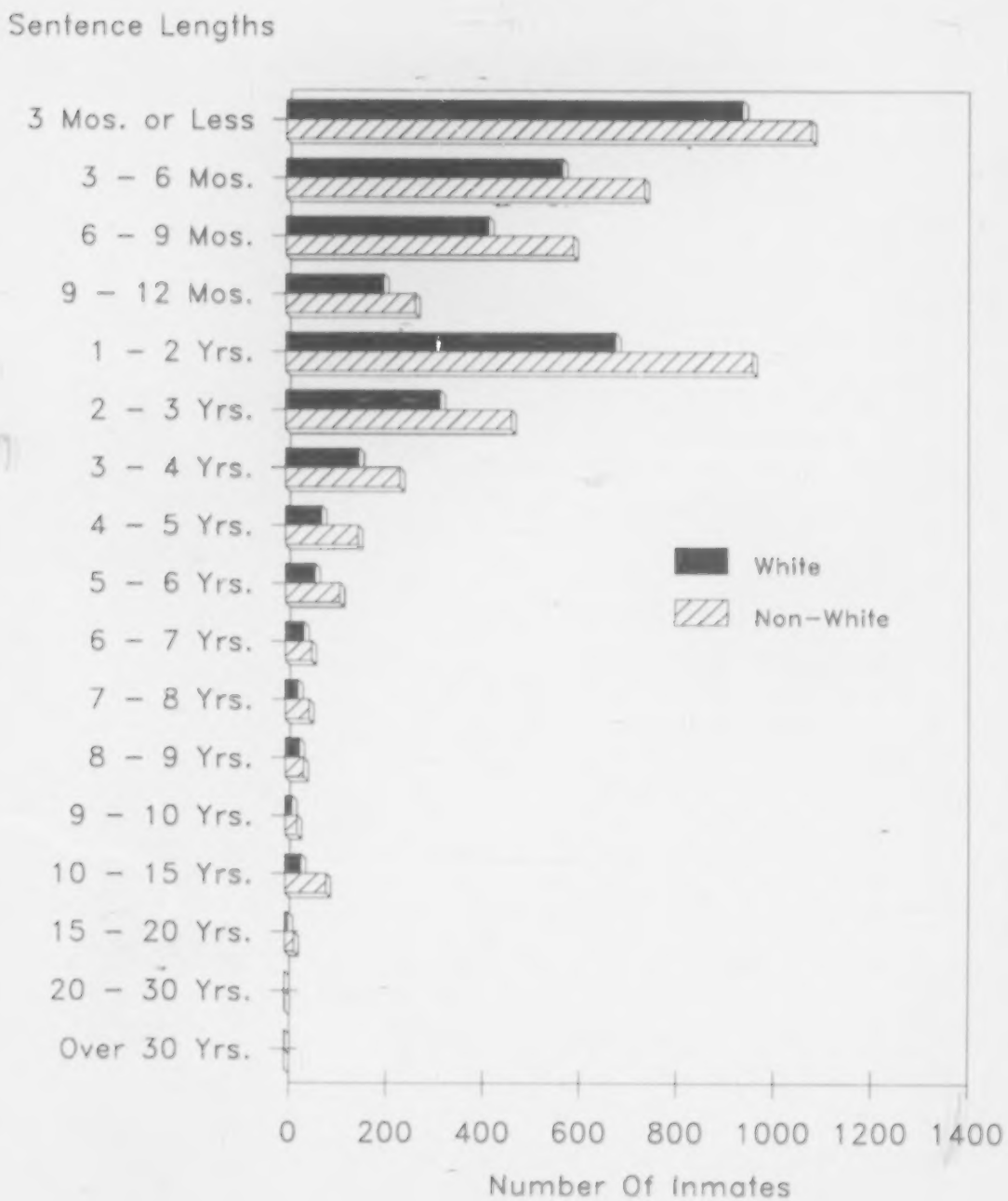


Table 25
Distribution of Work Credits Earned and Type of Release of SCDC Inmates Released During FY 1989

WORK CREDITS EARNED	YOA PAROLE	PAROLE BY PROB./PAROLE/ PARDON BOARD	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	OTHER RELEASES*	PLACED ON PROBATION	EPA RELEASES	RESTITUTION CENTER	SHOCK PROBATIONERS	TOTAL
N/A	726	0	15	91	7	0	96	467	1,404
0	0	18	444	304	219	5	0	0	990
1 - 50	0	129	1,452	81	1,123	42	0	0	2,827
51 - 100	0	181	286	19	320	36	0	0	842
101 - 150	0	144	204	8	197	65	0	0	618
151 - 200	0	100	157	10	133	46	0	0	446
201 - 250	0	97	91	13	66	43	0	0	308
251 - 300	0	57	78	3	43	53	0	0	234
301 - 350	0	60	50	5	26	29	0	0	172
351 - 400	0	43	45	3	26	22	0	0	139
401 - 450	0	30	29	1	19	17	0	0	101
451 - 500	0	24	18	1	5	13	0	0	61
501 - 550	0	35	18	0	6	8	0	0	67
551 - 600	0	26	11	0	3	6	0	0	45
601 - 650	0	30	18	0	4	3	0	0	53
651 - 700	0	18	8	2	2	1	0	0	31
701 - 750	0	16	8	1	1	0	0	0	26
751 - 800	0	12	5	0	0	2	0	0	19
801 - 850	0	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	19
851 - 900	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	15
901 - 950	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	12
951 - 1000	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	13
1001 - 1050	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	13
1101 - 1150	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	8
1151 - 1200	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
1201 - 1250	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
1251 - 1300	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
1301 - 1350	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1351 - 1400	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1401 - 1450	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1451 - 1500	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL RELEASES	726	1,088	2,976	540	2,194	391	96	467	8,480
TOTAL WORK CREDITS EARNED	0	298,292	273,859	15,031	154,033	87,348	0	0	828,563
AVERAGE CREDITS EARNED PER INMATE RELEASE**	0	274	93	50	71	223	0	0	120

* Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.

** Inmates who did not participate in motivational work programs, and inmates for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

Table 26
Community Program Statistics
Fiscal Year 1989

INMATE FLOWS	30-DAY PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM	WORK RELEASE, EDUCATIONAL RELEASE, FEDERAL PROGRAMS	EXTENDED WORK RELEASE PROGRAM
Participants in Program at Beginning of Fiscal Year	204	746	205
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2,325	2,008	345
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2,466	1,949	320
Dismissed	91	429	43
Released	1,373	639	90
Paroled	934	267	106
Transferred	68	614	81
Participated in Program at End of Fiscal Year	63	805	230

Source: The Division of Community Services.

Table 27
Number and Percentage of Inmates Admitted to SCDC Under the 1975 Armed Robbery Act and the Life Sentence with 20- and 30-Year Parole Eligibility Acts (Fiscal Years 1976 - 1989)

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL ADMS.	INMATES SENTENCED UNDER ARMED ROBBERY ACT OF 1975			INMATES SENTENCED TO LIFE WITH PAROLE ELIGIBILITY OF:			
					20 Years		30 Years	
		Number Admitted	Percent of Total Adms.	Average Sentence Length*	Number Admitted	Percent of Total Adms.	Number Admitted	Percent of Total Adms.
1976	5,408	249	4.6	18 years 1 month	N/A**	-	N/A***	-
1977	5,130	243	4.7	22 years 2 months	10	0.2	N/A	-
1978	5,150	218	4.2	19 years 2 months	46	0.9	N/A	-
1979	4,683	202	4.3	21 years 1 month	37	0.8	N/A	-
1980	5,049	191	3.8	22 years	57	1.1	N/A	-
1981	5,511	236	4.3	20 years 6 months	33	0.6	N/A	-
1982	5,830	149	2.6	21 years 10 months	53	0.9	N/A	-
1983	6,378	176	2.8	22 years 8 months	51	0.8	N/A	-
1984	6,209	174	2.8	23 years 3 months	58	0.9	N/A	-
1985	6,750	203	3.0	23 years 8 months	52	0.8	N/A	-
1986	7,397	168	2.3	20 years 8 months	64	0.9	N/A	-
1987	7,952	229	2.9	25 years 1 month	49	0.6	9	0.1
1988	8,502	186	2.2	22 years 4 months	55	0.6	21	0.2
1989	10,471	256	2.4	19 years 7 months	39	0.4	19	0.2

* Excludes life, death and YOA sentences.
** Not Applicable--Act was not legislated until June 8, 1977.
***Effective date June 3, 1986.

Table 28
Death Row Statistics
Fiscal Year 1989

	MALE		FEMALE		
INMATE FLOWS	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	TOTAL
Total Number on Death Row at Beginning of Fiscal Year	**24**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**43**
Admitted During Fiscal Year	**3**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**7**
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**
Sentence Commuted	0	0	0	0	0
Retried and Released	0	0	0	0	0
Resentenced	3	1	0	0	4
Death	0	0	0	0	0
Executed	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number on Death Row at End of Fiscal Year	**24**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**46**
Average Age	35 YRS.	29 YRS.	-	-	32 YRS.
Average Time Served	4 Yrs.10 Mos	4 Yrs. 6 Mos.	-	-	4 Yrs. 8 Mos.

Table 29
Distribution of SCDC Employees by Race, Sex, and Type of Position (As Of June 16, 1989)

TYPE OF POSITION	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Security	976	17.9	1,528	28.0	324	5.9	556	10.2	3,384	61.9
Non-Security	798	14.6	327	6.0	629	11.5	328	6.0	2,082	38.1
SCDC TOTAL	1,774	32.5	1,855	33.9	953	17.4	884	16.2	5,466	100.0

1
Security Personnel includes all uniformed personnel, i.e: correctional officers, correctional officer assistant supervisors, correctional officer supervisors, and chief correctional officer supervisors.

*Percentages are based on the grand total of 5,466 employees as of June 16, 1989.

Figure 27
SCDC Employees by Race, Sex, and Type of Position
(As Of June 16, 1989)

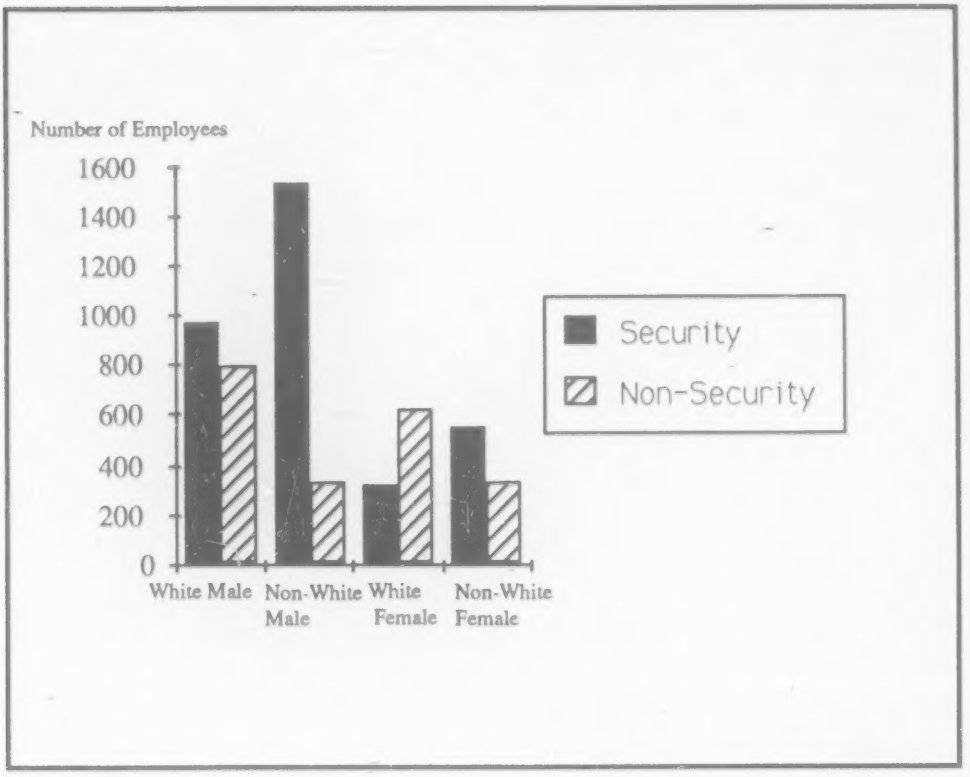


Table 30
Distribution of SCDC Security Strength by Facility
(As Of June 16, 1989)

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Average Inmate Population	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Corr. Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Appalachian Correctional Region	895	617	235	852	3,817	4.3
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center	15	11	6	16	197	13.1
Catawba Work Center	15	13	2	15	140	9.3
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	134	103	31	134	542	4.0
Dutchman Correctional Institution	142	96	38	134	530	3.7
Givens Youth Correctional Center	17	15	2	17	128	7.5
Greenwood Correctional Center	17	13	4	17	91	5.4
Livesay Work Center	10	9	1	10	95	9.5
McCormick Correctional Institution	231	154	67	221	980	4.2
Northside Correctional Center	42	29	10	39	293	7.0
Perry Correctional Institution	272	174	75	249	821	3.0
Midlands Correctional Region	1,734	1,269	418	1,687	6,642	3.8
Aiken Youth Correctional Center	61	50	10	60	301	4.9
Broad River Correctional Institution	374	295	69	364	1,165	3.1
Campbell Work Center	13	10	3	13	148	11.4
Central Correctional Institution	369	282	78	360	1,329	3.6
Goodman Correctional Institution	67	50	14	64	456	6.8
Kirkland Correctional Institution	268	218	40	258	673	2.5
Lower Savannah Work Center	10	9	1	10	81	8.1
Manning Correctional Institution	136	112	19	131	468	3.4
State Park Correctional Center	62	34	27	61	262	4.2
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's Work Release Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stevenson Correctional Institution	57	45	11	56	157	2.8
Walden Correctional Institution	56	41	14	55	301	5.4
Wateree River Correctional Institution	112	91	18	109	624	5.6
Watkins Pre-Release Center	18	15	3	18	136	7.6
Women's Correctional Center	131	17	111	128	541	4.1
Coastal Correctional Region	666	464	171	635	1,984	3.0
Allendale Correctional Institution	253	148	85	233	43	0.2
Coastal Work Center	16	12	3	15	155	9.7
Lieber Correctional Center	321	248	61	309	1,133	3.5
MacDougall Youth Correctional Center	67	49	20	69	554	8.3
Palmer Work Center	9	7	2	9	99	11.0
TOTAL	3,295**	2,350	824	3,174***	12,443****	3.7

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training

*This date is closest to the end of the period of which information for developing this table is available.

** This number excludes 34 authorized for the Byrnes Clinical Center, 6 for Training Adm., 3 for the Get Smart Team, and 1 for the Appalachian Regional Office.

*** This number excludes 34 assigned to the Byrnes Clinical Center, 5 for Training Adm., 3 for the Get Smart Team, 1 for the Appalachian Regional Office.

****Fiscal Year Average.

Appendices

A. Statutory Authority of the Department of Corrections

B. Offense Classification

C. Youthful Offender Act

D. Supervised Furlough

E. Earned Work Credit

F. Community Programs

G. Counties Comprising Regional Councils (Planning Districts)

H. Counties Comprising Judicial Circuits

Appendix A

Statutory Authority

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 (Title 24, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended) as an administrative agency of the State government. The Department was charged to "implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system...and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to law."

The State's policy is expressed in Section 24-1-20: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system, and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the (Department of Corrections) shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Title 24 also provides statutory authority for a Board of Corrections, employment of a general Commissioner, management and control of the prison system, fiscal and procurement activities, and such other matters as are essential to the operation of a modern state prison system.

Appendix B

Offense Classification

Arson

Assault
- Aggravated Assault/Family/Non-Family/ Public Officer, With or Without Weapon
- Intimidation
- Assault and Battery With Intent to Kill

Bribery
- Bribe Giving/Offering/receiving
- Conflict of Interest
- Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Athletes

Burglary
- Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Possession of Burglary Tools

Commercialized Sex Offenses
- Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame
- Procurement for Prostitution
- Prostitution

Computer Crimes

Conservation
- Animals/Birds/Fish
- Environment
- License Stamp
- Animal Fighting or Baiting

Crimes Against Persons
- Hazing
- Lynching

Damage to Property
- Damage to Property
- Damage to Property with Explosive

Dangerous Drugs
- Distribution/Sale/Possession/Smuggling of:
  - Hallucinogen
  - Heroin
  - Opium
  - Cocaine
  - Synthetic Narcotics
  - Marijuana
  - Amphetamines
  - Barbiturates
  - Legend Drugs
- Possession of Narcotic Equipment

Drunkenness

Election Laws

Embezzlement

Extortion
- Blackmail by Threatening:
  - Injury to Person
  - Damage to Property

Family Offenses
- Neglect or Non-Support
- Cruelty Toward Child/Wife
- Bigamy

Family Offenses (continued)
- Contributing to Delinquency of Minor

Flight/Escape
- Flight to Avoid Prosecution
- Aiding Prison Escape
- Harboring Escapee
- Escape or Attempted Escape

Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Forgery of Checks/ID Objects
- Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items
- Forgery Free Text

Fraudulent Activities
- Mail Fraud or Other Swindling
- Impersonation
- False Statement
- Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
- Insufficient Funds for Checks

Gambling
- Bookmaking
- Card/Dice Operation
- Possession/Transportation/Non-Registration of Gambling Device/Goods

Lottery
- Sports Tampering
- Transmitting Wager Information

Health/Safety
- Misbranded Drug/Food/Cosmetics
- Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics

Homicide
- Willful Killing Family/Non-Family
- Willful Killing Public Officer
- Negligible Manslaughter W/Vehicle or Weapon
- Manslaughter, Vol. or Invol.
- Poisoning
- Murder

Immigration
- Illegal Entry
- False Citizenship
- Smuggling Aliens

Invasion of Privacy
- Eavesdropping Information/Order
- Divulge Eavesdropping Equipment
- Open Sealed Communication
- Trespassing or Wiretapping
- Telephone Harassment

Kidnapping
- Kidnapping for Ransom
- Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
- Hostage for Escape
- Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
- Hijacking Aircraft

Larceny
- Pursesnatching Without Force
- Shoplifting
- Housebreaking
- Grand Larceny
- Pickpocket

Appendix B (continued)

Offense Classification

License Violation
- Conducting Funeral Without License

Liquor
- Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor

Miscellaneous Crimes
- Accessory to a Felony
- Criminal Conspiracy
- Unremoved Container Door
- Keeping Child Out of School
- Misconduct in Office
- Possession of Tools for Crime
- Slander/Libel
- Tatooing

Obscene Materials
- Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession
- Distribution/Communication of Obscene Materials

Obstructing Justice
- Perjury
- Contempt of Court
- Misconduct of Judicial Officer
- Contempt of Congress/Legislature
- Parole/Probation/Conditional Release Violation
- Failure to Appear

Obstructing Police
- Resisting Officer
- Obstructing Criminal Investigation
- Making False Report
- Evidence Destroying
- Refusing to Aid Officer
- Unauthorized Communication with Prisoner
- Failure to Report Crime

Property Crimes
- Trespassing
- Unlawful Use of Property
- Theft of Cable TV Service

Public Peace
- Engaging in/Inciting Riot
- Unlawful Assembly
- False Fire Alarm
- Harassing Communication
- Desecrating Flag
- Disorderly Conduct
- Disturbing the Peace
- Curfew Violation
- Littering

Robbery
- Robbery With or Without Weapon
- Pursesnatching
- Bank Robbery
- Highway Robbery
- Armed Robbery
- Accessory to Armed Robbery

Sex Offenses
- Fondling of Child
- Homosexual Act
- Incest
- Indecent Exposure
- Bestiality
- Peeping Tom
- Seduction

Sexual Assault
- Rape, With or Without Weapon
- Sodomy
- Statutory Rape
- Carnal Abuse
- Buggery
- Intent to Ravish
- Criminal Sexual Conduct

Smuggling
- Contraband In Prison
- To Avoid Paying Duty

Stolen Property
- Sale of Stolen Property
- Transportation of Stolen Property
- Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Stolen Vehicle
- Theft/Sale/Stripping Stolen Vehicle
- Receiving Stolen Vehicle
- Interstate Transportation of Unauthorized Use of Vehicle
- Aircraft Theft

Tax Revenue
- Income/Sale/Liquor Tax Evasion
- Tax Evasion

Traffic Offenses
- Hit and Run
- Transporting Dangerous Material
- Felony Driving Under the Influence
- Driving Under Influence/Suspension

Vagrancy

Weapon Offenses
- Altering Weapon
- Carrying Concealed/Prohibited
- Teaching Use, Transporting or Using Incendiary Device/Explosives
- Firing/Selling Weapon
- Threat to Burn/Bomb
- Possession in Violent Offense

Appendix C

Youthful Offender Act

In 1963, the General Assembly enacted legislation, commonly referred to as the "Youthful Offender Act," to prescribe for the correction and treatment of youthful offenders (Section 24-19-10 through 24-19-160, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976.) The following is a summary of the act, with supplemental notes on the administration thereof.

A "youthful offender" is any male or female offender who is at least seventeen but less than twenty-five years of age at the time of conviction.

Within the Department of Corrections, there is a Youthful Offender Division which through the end of this fiscal year 1988 carried out three primary functions: presentence investigation services and recommendations to the sentencing court; institutional services and supervision of youthful offenders committed to the Department's care; and aftercare services, i.e., parole of youthful offenders and professional supervision of the parolee. (The Department of Corrections has contracted with the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services to perform the presentence, parole and aftercare services effective July 1, 1988.)

In the administration of the Act, the courts may release a youthful offender to the Department prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days. A thorough presentence investigation report is made to the court for use in adjudication and sentencing. The report is a factual and diagnostic case study, which includes a clinical interpretation of the offender's present attitude, feelings and emotional responses, together with an estimate of his prospects for change.

A youthful offender may be sentenced indefinitely (although the period may not exceed six years) to the custody of the Department. Upon sentencing, the youthful offender undergoes a series of interviews, a medical evaluation, psychological and educational testing, and is given an orientation on confinement within the Department. Youthful offenders are sent to minimum security institutions, and live in dormitories, wards, or rooms, depending on the institution. Work, education and counseling programs are prescribed, and it is the offender's progress in such programs which ultimately decides when or if he will be moved into pre-release work programs and eventually be paroled.

Parole of youthful offenders after they have served a portion of a court sentence is a conditional release of the offender. He remains under supervision, normally for a minimum of one year. Parole supervisors are responsible for providing constant, direct professional supervision of the youthful offender, as well as for organizing and developing the services of volunteers to assist in the aftercare program. Complaints against parolees are investigated and appropriate action taken when indicated. The Department may revoke an order of parole when the action is deemed necessary, and return the youthful offender parolee to a correctional institution for further treatment. A youthful offender is ultimately discharged unconditionally on or before six years from the date of his conviction.

The Act also provides that if the court finds the youthful offender will not derive benefit from treatment, the court may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable penalty provision. Offenders so sentenced are also placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections.

Appendix D

Supervised Furlough

South Carolina enacted a Supervised Furlough Program in 1981, and the General Assembly modified the program in 1983, 1986, and 1987. Following is a summary of the program as provided for in Section 24-13-710, S.C. Code of Laws.

The Department of Corrections and the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services have developed a cooperative agreement for the operation of the Supervised Furlough Program. The program permits carefully screened and selected inmates who have served the mandatory minimum sentence as required by law or have not committed any one of certain specified crimes* to be released on furlough prior to parole eligibility under the supervision of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. These inmates have the privilege of residing in an approved residence and continuing treatment, training, or employment in the community until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence, whichever is earlier.

The statute further provides that to be eligible for the program, an inmate must: (1) maintain a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to consideration; (2) demonstrate to Department of Corrections officials a general desire to become a law-abiding member of society; (3) satisfy any other reasonable requirements imposed upon him by the Department; (4) have an identifiable need for and willingness to participate in authorized community-based programs and rehabilitative services; and (5) have been committed to the Department of Corrections with a total sentence of five years or less as the first or second adult commitment for a criminal offense for which the inmate received a sentence of one year or more.

The Department of Corrections has established certain criteria which must be met by an otherwise eligible individual: no outstanding holds, wanteds, or detainers; must not have been removed from participation in a community program within six months of eligibility for supervised furlough; must not be released directly from a psychiatric unit; must not have escaped or been returned from escape within six months of eligibility; must not currently be a participant in the Extended Work Release Program; must have a residence in South Carolina verified and approved by the Department; must not have a pending disciplinary action that qualifies as a major institutional rules infraction; must have served at least six months of his sentence and be within six months of release; and must have served six months free of a major disciplinary infraction prior to eligibility date.

When placed in the Supervised Furlough Program, an inmate comes under the supervision of agents of the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services who insure the inmate's compliance with the rules, regulations, and conditions of the program, as well as monitoring the inmate's employment and participation in prescribed and authorized rehabilitative programs.

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*(Criminal sexual conduct in the third degree; or a lewd act upon a child under the age of fourteen; or a violent crime (i.e. murder, criminal sexual conduct in the first and second degree, assault and battery with intent to kill, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, armed robbery, drug trafficking, arson in the first degree, and burglary in the first and second degree).)

Appendix E

Earned Work Credit Program

The Earned Work Credit Program had its beginning in the Litter Control Program, Act 496, 1978, which substantially rewrote Section 24-13-230, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976. Currently, the SCDC Commissioner is authorized to allow a reduction of time served by inmates assigned to a productive duty assignment, or who are regularly enrolled in academic, technical, or vocational training programs.

The Earned Work Credit Program is considered a motivational program for inmates to help reduce their sentences, and is one strategy whereby the Department tries to stabilize inmate population, reduce overcrowding, and help control capital improvements and operating costs.

The Commissioner has determined the amount of credit to be earned for each duty classification or enrollment and published SCDC Policy 1700.1, which prescribes the guidelines and procedures for the management and administration of the program. At the end of the fiscal year, approximately 225 types of jobs in SCDC institutions were described and approved.

There are four job classification levels; Earned Work Credit is awarded on the basis of these classifications and work performed in the assigned job. An inmate must work at least five hours per day or at least 25 hours per week to be considered "full time" and awarded Earned Work Credits. The job classification levels are:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.

Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.

Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.

Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Most of the jobs available to inmates fall into the following broad categories: cafeteria and food service, construction, driving vehicles, education and library, farm work, industrial jobs in prison industries, institutional maintenance, printers and photographers, public works projects, recreation, staff clerical support. Additionally, some inmates are in community placement (work release, extended work release and supervised furlough) and may be engaged in any one of hundreds of jobs found in their local community.

There are limitations on the Earned Work Credit Program; some of these are: anyone serving a life sentence for murder is prohibited from earning credits under the program; educational credits are not available to any individual convicted of a crime designated as violent in Section 16-1-60, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976; persons sentenced under the Shock Probation Program, Youthful Offender Act, serving sentences under the Interstate Corrections Compact in South Carolina, and inmates serving sentences for non-support/contempt of court are not eligible for EWC; the maximum annual credit for both work and educational credits is limited to 180 days.

During Fiscal Year 1989, an average of 12,025 inmates (82% of SCDC average daily population) were productively engaged and earned credits toward their time to serve. An additional 486 inmates, on the average, worked on jobs but due to their sentence category were not eligible for motivational work credits as specified in the Litter Control Program legislation.

Among those eligible for motivational work credit, a total of 1,190,482 credits were earned during the fiscal year for a productivity average of 99 credits per inmate. These credits ultimately will result in an earlier release date for each of these inmates at an average of 57 days per 100 credit days for those released with sentence served and 100 days per 100 credit days for those paroled. The distribution of credits earned and the type of release is presented in greater detail in Table 25.

The profile of inmates at each job classification level of productive work closest to the end of Fiscal Year 1989 was as follows:

Level	Full Time	Part Time	No. of Inmates
Two: One day credit for each two days worked.	4,535	4	4,539 (29.7%)
Three: One day credit for each three days worked.	3,165	13	3,178 (20.8%)
Five: One day credit for each five days worked.	2,277	62	2,339 (15.3%)
Seven: One day credit for each seven days worked.	1,142	199	1,341 (8.8%)
Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*.	3,861	0	3,861 (25.3%)
Total	14,980	278	15,258 (100.0%)

*Inmates undergoing transfer, reception and evaluation processing, administrative disciplinary action, unassigned, or on Death Row.

Earned Work Credits have the effect of reducing the SCDC population level (by reducing the time served of released inmates) and operational costs. Between July 1, 1988, and June 30, 1989, a total of 8,480 inmates were released from SCDC. Of that number, 6,231 inmates (73%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Program.

Appendix F

Community Programs Defined

30-Day Pre-Release Program

Inmates who complete their sentences or are provisionally paroled, participate in this program. It offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Program do not work in the community.

Work and Educational Release and Federal Referral Programs

Inmates participating in the Short-Term Work Release, Regular Work Release, Educational Release, and Federal Referral Programs work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligibility for parole or other forms of release. The Federal Bureau of Prisons refers to SCDC some of their inmates who are legal residents of South Carolina and meet all the criteria for the SCDC Regular Work Release Program.

Extended Work Release Program

This program allows the exceptional work release inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work center assigned and are maintained as authorized absentees.

Furlough Program

"AA" custody inmates within the Department are eligible to apply for 72-hour home visit furloughs four times during the year: Easter, July 4th, Labor Day, and Christmas. After an inmate successfully completes four consecutive 72-hour furloughs, he/she may apply for one 48-hour optional furlough per calendar year.

Furloughs may be granted for inmates to attend the funeral of an immediate family member, visit a critically ill family member, obtain outside medical services not otherwise available within the Department, contact prospective employers, or secure a suitable residence for use upon release or parole, or participate in educational/training programs, in the community.

Appendix G

South Carolina's Ten Regional Councils (Planning Districts)

In 1971, local governments throughout the state formed regional councils - sometimes called planning districts - to act on their behalf. The councils provide a variety of services requested by their local governments, including grants administration, economic development assistance, and planning and management assistance. The services vary from region to region, depending on local needs and priorities. The councils do not pass legislation, enforce laws or levy taxes. Their goal is to work with local governments and public agencies to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

Presently, the ten regional councils are composed of the following counties (SCDC correctional regions are noted for reference purposes.)

SCDC Appalachian Correctional Region

1. South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments - Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg.

2. Upper Savannah Council of Governments - Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Saluda

3. Catawba Regional Planning Council - Chester, Lancaster, York, and Union. (Chester and Lancaster counties are in the SCDC Midlands Correctional Region.)

SCDC Midlands Region

4. Central Midlands Regional Planning Council - Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland.

5. Lower Savannah Council of Governments - Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, and Orangeburg. (Allendale County is in the SCDC Coastal Correctional Region.)

6. Santee-Lynches Council for Governments - Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter.

SCDC Coastal Correctional Region

7. Pee Dee Regional Council of Governments - Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, and Marlboro.

8. Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council - Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg.

9. Berkeley - Charleston - Dorchester Council of Governments - Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester.

10. Lowcountry Council of Governments - Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper.

Appendix H

Counties Comprising South Carolina Judicial Circuits

The General Assembly has divided the state into sixteen judicial circuits, and prescribed that one judge shall be elected from the first, second, sixth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth circuits, and two judges shall be elected from each of the others. These judges are elected by the General Assembly for a term of six years, as are six additional circuit judges without regard to county or circuit of residence. The Circuit Court is a general trial court with original jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Currently, the sixteen judicial circuits are composed of the following counties:

1: Calhoun...Dorchester...Orangeburg

2: Aiken...Bamberg...Barnwell

3: Clarendon...Lee...Sumter...Williamsburg

4: Chesterfield...Darlington...Dillon...Marlboro

5: Kershaw...Richland

6: Chester...Fairfield...Lancaster

7: Cherokee...Spartanburg

8: Abbeville...Greenwood...Laurens...Newberry

9: Charleston...Berkeley

10: Anderson...Oconee

11: Edgefield...Lexington...McCormick...Saluda

12: Florence...Marion

13: Greenville...Pickens

14: Allendale...Beaufort...Colleton...Hampton...Jasper

15: Georgetown...Horry

16: Union...York